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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 174 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MALOJA x	7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MANTUA *	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MANTUA *	16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MONGOLIAx	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOREA *	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN x	11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	MALWA*	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOREA *	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALOJA x	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MANTUA *	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALWA*	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALOJA x	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MANTUA *	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..	MONGOLIA x	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MACEDONIA	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	MALWA*	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA *	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALOJA x	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MALWA *	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	DEVANHA @	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALOJA x	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MANTUA *	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	MOLDAVIA x	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MALWA*	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	3,303
12th Dec	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	3,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	3,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th July ..	VITA	Basreh via K'chi. 9 a. m
30th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
6th August..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 4-15 p. m.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July,
*Awa Maru.	T. Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	16th July	29th July
*Shinko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	30th July	9th Aug
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	16th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept

* Calling at Honkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

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Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

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1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street Lahore (Chairman).
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3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Bar at-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors The Punjab National Bank, Ltd Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over
THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.

Prospectus and terms can be had on application.

Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar.
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad.

PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director.

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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:—45, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
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The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

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Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops.	(Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /5
Ague Mixture	for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive	and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera	Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide	Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution.	Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for our beautifully coloured Horn, Bone and Nut Buttons, high-class Pearl Buttons and Penholders S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bongsi Bazar Dacca.
A R10858

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES immediately. Apply sharp with two annas stamps to:—R.H. SHAH, Gujrati Club Mama's Pole Baroda.
A R10857

WANTED—Influential and reliable AGENTS in all provinces and divisions in India and Burma to push the sale of Indian manufactured paints, varnish etc. Apply Box No. 401, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20286

WANTED—WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS, and CANVASSERS on commission to sell our most saleable Nutcrackers on cash or credit (30 days sight bill.) Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10823

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A Big DIVANKHANA with four rooms, 1st August. 253, Kalbadevi Road first floor. Apply to DEVI DAS & SONS., Barbhoy Mohalla, 1st floor.
C R10856

TO LET—Next to the Palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior, MARY LODGE, Hornby-Vellard, Worli, 5 storeys, 4 rooms, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters. Apply N.N. BHARUCHA. Meheru Manor, Hughes Road. Phone 40293.
C R10818

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10847

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE on the Warden Road at Sea Side, unique situation with a spacious compound. For particulars apply Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N20149

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—A sound working GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY in Central Provinces or Berar or Khandesh. Apply with full particulars of machinery, etc. C/o P.O. Box No. 60 Fort, Bombay.
N 20243

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—Unique of its kinds. Arrangement of diplomas for the practitioners outside. Special preference for ladies. For rules apply with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N.K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112 Baranashii Ghosh St. Calcutta.
M 19978

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PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. and the days following at Thoburn House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder a very big lot of valuable made-to-order household furniture, comprising large counters full size screen, large drawing cabinets and sideboards, E fan and lamps, iron beds English Chesterfield suites, clocks and watches, platedware, and crockery, on view Property of F. H. Cleridge, Esq., Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.
T 36349

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Western India Transport Company, Ltd., will be held on the 2nd August, 1924, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Company's Registered Office, Mangalore Street, Ballard Pier, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the business left unfinished at the Meeting held on the 24th November, 1923. viz:—

Considering and if deemed expedient passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the Resolutions following that is to say:

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and
2. That Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta of Bombay or such other person as the Meeting may determine be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up on a remuneration according to the scale fixed by the High Court.

By order of the Board,
HUGHES VICAJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1924. 20248

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a vacancy as Investigator in the Labour Office. The work includes the supervision of the work of the office, the collection of statistics, and work connected with the monthly Labour Gazette. Before confirmation in the appointment the passing of the higher examination in Marathi would be necessary, if the applicant does not speak Marathi as his mother tongue. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 650-50-900 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. An extremely capable and energetic man possessing good qualifications is required. Applications in writing only with copies of testimonials stating full details of qualifications, age and educational career should be forwarded to the DIRECTOR, LABOUR OFFICE, Old Custom House, Bombay. 20236

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VACANCY FOR CATERING SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Catering Superintendent now vacant. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of European and Indian catering arrangements. The duties consist of inspection and supervision of all catering arrangements in trains and at stations. Salary according to qualifications, with future prospects. Apply to—

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
B. B. and C. I. Ry.,
Bombay.
C20272

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of the Public that on and from the 16th August, 1924, the Claims and Refund Sections of Traffic Superintendent's Office of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Ajmer, will be transferred to the General Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate, Bombay. All communications in respect to claims and Refunds intended for the Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer, should from 1st August, 1924, be addressed to the office of GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Bombay.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th July, 1924.
C20221

THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Mangalore Street, Ballard Pier, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Ninth and Tenth Annual Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the years ended 31st December 1922 and 31st December 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. P. B. Geradia, O. K. Bhuta, R. L. Khokhani and Dahyalal Makanji as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGHES, VICAJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 26th July to Saturday 9th August 1924 (both days inclusive.)
20247

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS passed by the members of the abovenamed company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1924, and confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting held on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, 1924, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria, N. M. Raiji and M. A. Davar of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., have been appointed liquidators with joint and several powers.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1924.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.
Managing Director.
20248

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2196 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 28th day of June, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KESHAWRAM RAMSHAW, a firm, carrying on business at Dhobitalao, without the Fort of Bombay and also at Surat. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN SARAFALLI, SARELA, a firm, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs' claim is for Rs. 4,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from the 8th day of January, 1923, till judgment and for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material** questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default **of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits** of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 3rd day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of July, 1924.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20240

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4811 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 29th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section O V rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. RAMGOPAL JAGANNATH, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Merchants, having their place of business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1.) FOZMAL BHAGWANDAS, (2.) BUDHMAL FOZMUL, (3.) DEBICHAND FOZMUL and (4.) RATANLAL FOZMAL, all Marwadi, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st and 3rd defendants, residing at Jalna and the 2nd and 4th defendants, residing at Nimgaon and (5.) LAKHMICHAND FOZMAL, (6.) BHAGCHAND FOZMAL, and (7.) GULABCHAND FOZMAL, all the last three defendants 5, 6 and 7 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad-litem Fozmal Bhagwandas, Marwadi Hindu, residing at Jalna, all the defendants being members of a joint Hindu family, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Bhagwandas Fozmal at Jalna in the Territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan). ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs, the sum of Rs. 6,869-4-0 mentioned in the plaint, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 16th November, 1923, till judgment, the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this** Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on that day, and you are **hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the** Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 11th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Certified to be a True Copy.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20246

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF GRANT ROAD AND DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by the order of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased mortgagor, Gafoorbhai Cassumbhai, and pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th December, 1918, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Grant Road and Eastern side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8545, New Survey No. 4417 and Cadastral Survey No. 4227 of Bhuleshwar Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7953 and Street Nos. 80, 82 and 92, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Grant Road, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Hoosein Mahomedalli Bakri, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Mahomed Ibrahim Maktabey, and on or towards the West by Doctor Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 24th July, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
199, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE SEWREE DEPOT OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Depot of the Government Telegraph Stores by order of the officer in charge the following unserviceable stores such as Iron wire, Bronze, scrapped Bronze and Copper cable of sorts, cast and wrought Iron kentledge, Glass jar, Bends for tubes clamps R and L for tubes, U. backs for coupled rails, empty oil drums and oil tins, packing cases and casks, batty material for Leach Rubber Bands carbon etc., etc.

The above stores are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of property at Mahim on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Mya Khandwani and ors., has been ADJOURNED for a fortnight and the sale will not take place to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, PARTITIONS, COUNTER, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 2260 of 1924 (Ardeshir Jamsetji v/s Hormasji Edulji Bamji and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Dalal Street, Fort, at the office of Messrs. Karani and Company all the office furniture, etc., such as office writing tables electric ceiling fans, counter with brass railings partitions, cupboards, chairs, typewriters, copying press, wall clocks large cupboard fashion Australian safe large fire proof safe with patent Chubb locks, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BOLTS AND NUTS, BALLY'S SHOES, CANVAS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of party concerned:—

57 cases Iron Bolts and Nuts.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Carimbhoy Dawoodji, Yosoof Building, opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay:—

1 case 127 pairs Bally's Shoes.

On account of Insurance Office concerned:—

1 case 56 pieces Brown and Black Linen Canvas, 2,682½ yards (24 inches).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair of Rangoon pony in saddle and harness.
1 Scripps Booth motor car, 4 cylinders, 2 seater, 10-12 h.-p., in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD."

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN) MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOLPIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, JEWELLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, WATCHES, TRAVELLING CASES, HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, under instruction from parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, the entire stock of the said shop, consisting superior woollen, Cashmere Coating, Whipcord, sunproof, white, blue and Navy Serge, over-coating, superior coloured Broad cloth, white Flannel Viella Flannel, silk suitings, China silk, English silk, silk shirtings, Zephyrs, French and English silk and Mercerised Lady's dress and gown cloth, Lady's and Gent's woollen and silk under-shirts, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, ties, bows, collars, superior Camel Rugs, Velvet Rugs, coloured Ribbons and embroidered Laces, Military Ribbons, Felt Hats, wrist and pocket watches, fancy dress buttons, high-class Lady's and Gent's shoes, Leather suit cases, Steel Trunks, high-class perfumery, etc., etc., to be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

The entire stock is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

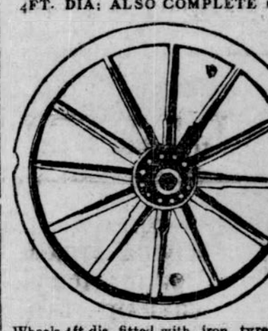
Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD
LONDON

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness; etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA TO-NIGHT.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Finest Theatre in the East.

BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC STORY OF A MOTHERS SACRIFICE FOR THE SAKE OF HER CHILD.

IN 7 REELS.

FELIX GETS REVENGE
PATHE GAZETTE

Time
6, 8, & 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ADVANCE BOOKING AT THE
Theatre between 10-15 & 1, .pm.

At Special Public Request.

To-Night and To-Morrow Only!

MAHARASTRA'S

'SINHAGAD'

The Indian Film that has made the Record Sensation.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
SPECIAL DANCE. FINE SCENES
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
WILL STAGE
"SOUBHADRA"
WITH
SPECIALLY SELECTED SONGS
BY
PROF. SARNAIK
AT THE
DUBASH THEATRE
(CHARNI ROAD, NEAR KAMA BAGH)
ON
on THURSDAY 24th JULY AT 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
RATES—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5¼, 5, 3½, 3, 2, 1,
Tickets can be had at :—
Yeshwant Company's Residence, Girgaum Back Road below Kennedy Bridge.
Messrs.—Govindji Vassonji's Sweetmeat Shop, Grant Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
" THE QUAINTS "
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
" MARRY THE POOR GIRL "

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED",
Featuring SEENA OWEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
with CARMEL MYERS.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Saturday 26th July 1924 at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday 27th July 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Proprietors :—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A REAL MIRACLE-WORKER NOW IN BOMBAY!
YOU have not seen the like of him before!
Nor will you see another hereafter
Absolutely the world's most amazing Personality.
If you need a friend—
IN TROUBLE
IN SICKNESS
IN MATRIMONY
IN WEDDED LIFE
IN YOUR BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS
Consult the "MIRACLE MAN"
He will tell you all about your past, present and future.
In fact, he will show you Miracles in every line.
He is at your service at Room No. 77, Apollo Hotel,
BOMBAY.
HOURS OF CONSULTATION :—
10 to 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon daily.
(Except by Special Appointment.)

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ASOKA PICTURES
PRESENT

Ask Your Friend!
If he did Visit a Cinema this Week—especially
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Ask him again whether it is worth going to see
'Prithvi Vallabh'
Advertisements are more often deceptive than otherwise—but YOUR FRIEND'S judgment is worth your coin! Come over to-night—but ASK YOUR FRIEND FIRST!
Time and prices as usual.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The monsoon strengthened in the Deccan and Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay are less marked.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, West Malabar, Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, North-west Frontier Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Madras excluding Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in the north-west Baluchistan and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Rangoon and Akyab two inches, Moulmein and Bassein one, Kyaukpyu, Bhamo and Myitkyina one and a half; Kasho and Maymyo one, Sibsagar and Jessore three; Saugor Island two; Jalpaiguri and Chaibasa one; Allahabad and Parachinar three quarters; Pachmarhi two; Hoshangabad, Seoni, and Pendra one and a half; Karwar two; Calicut seven; Trivandrum three; Hyderabad Deccan three quarters; Coimbatore one; Kodaikanal one and a half; and Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast:—An increase in Bengal and Orissa.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 23rd July 1922	1923
			In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	42 2
Colaba (Observatory)	0 02	22 08	53 76	46 90
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 17	23 80	48 55	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 11	20 69	50 02	50 30
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.597 in.
Temperature of Air		81.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.5 "
Dew Point		77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air		85% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.3 "
Minimum " "		81.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW. W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		196 miles.
Fall of Rain		0.02 inches
Total fall during month		14.62 "
Dc. do. year		22.08 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July		0.00 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was nigher than usual in the northwestern districts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.82 inches of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.47 inches of rain, Ajmer 0.29 inches and Kotah 0.23 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Vapour in air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner and lower elsewhere in Rajputana; the minimum was above normal in upper Sind. A maximum temperature of 107 deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.40 inches of rain and Indore 0.10 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Gujarat and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in central Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Rajkot and Ahmedabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.10 inches of rain, Hoshangabad 1.45 inches, Akola 0.76 inches and Chanda 0.14 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the north of the division the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Akola and higher at Raipur; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan, Ratnagiri has had 0.14 inches of rain, Marmagao 0.19 inches and Karwar 1.97 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.3 (1 deg above normal) and a minimum temperature of 29deg.9 (3 deg. above normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.37 inches of rain, Aurangabad 0.27 inches and Hyderabad 0.74 inches. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the maximum was considerably lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Reports from Malabar received to-day indicate that very heavy rainfall had occurred there during the last few days. The monsoon has been fairly active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Central India West and east Rajputana, and local in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 6.66 inches, Cochin 3.85 inches, Trivandrum 2.83 inches, Masulipatam 0.84 inches, Madras 0.58 inches and Coimbatore 1.17 inches.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended into Rajputana and the frontier, but has weakened in the Gangetic plain. A depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east Rajputana, Central India and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, northeast Baluchistan, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Northwest Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point, Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Bassein, Diamond Island one and a half; Bhamo two; Myitkyina, Sibsagar, Calcutta one; Dinapur one and a half; Darjiling, Chakrata one; Simla one and a half; Neemuch one and a half; Nowgong four; Pachmarhi one; Mangalore one and a half; Mercara five; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	0.75	1.81	—1.05
Rawalpindi	..	3.57	7.59	—4.22
Lahore	..	2.05	5.66	—3.61
Hissar	..	2.78	4.35	—1.57
Ambala	..	6 55	8.92	—2.27
Delhi	..	4 09	9.04	—4.95
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.09	4.97	9 38	—4.41
Mainpuri	..	12.02	8.41	+3.61
Jhansi	..	14.41	12.85	+1.56
Cawnpore	0.02	25.91	11.34	14.57
Allahabad	0.82	10.98	13.29	—2.31
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	—	0.89	—0.89
Karachi	..	—	2.84	—2.84
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0 29	1.87	7.40	—5.53
Jaipur	0 47	8 66	8.22	+0 44
Kotah	0.23	11.09	10.37	+0.72
Mount Abu	..	7.50	20.21	12.71
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	—	6.60	—6.53
Dwarka	..	0.02	7.06	—7.04
Veraval	..	—	5.33	8.69 —3.36
Rajkot	..	—	9.04	12.22 —3.18
Bhavnagar Para	..	—	3.8	8.53 —4.77
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.04	18.79	20.95	—2.16
Ahmedabad	..	3.08	13.11	10.03
Deesa	..	2.09	8.68	—6.59
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.40	5.32	10.72	—5.40
Indore	0.10	7.61	13.17	—5.56
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.10	24.76	20.16	+4.60
Saugar	0.04	14.07	19.72	—5.65
Hoshangabad	1.45	7.87	17.50	—9.63
Khandwa	0.03	3.9	11.97	—8.07
Akola	0.76	5.83	12.74	—6.91
Amraoti	0.06	7.64	13.37	—5.73
Nagpur	0.03	10.95	19 48	—8.53
Chanda	0.14	11.50	20.69	—8.19
Raipur	..	8.32	19.55	10.93
Konkan—				
Bombay	0 02	22 08	38.52	16.45
Ratnagiri	0.14	70 33	55.38	14.95
Mormugao	0.18	?	53.48	?
Karwar	1.97	?	67.36	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.17	7 93	—3.76
Ahmednagar	0.08	4.94	7 67	—2.73
Poona	0.05	3.79	9 96	—6.17
Sholapur	..	3.01	8 03	—5.02
Bijapur	..	0.70	4 97	—4.27
Belgaum	0.37	27.74	20.20	+7.54
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.27	7.05	10.13	—3.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.74	3.77	12.82	—9.05
Hyderabad	—	9.03	9.70	—0.37
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..			
Calicut	6.66	84.33	56.67	27.52
Cochin	3.85	?	45.91	?
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.20	20.26	11.96	+8 30
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	0.84	5.89	9.44	—3.55
Belkary	..	2.37	3.18	—0.81
Cuddapah	..	4.86	5.75	—0.90
Madras	0.58	8 93	4.70	+4.23
Bangalore	0 06	8 33	5.58	+2.45
Coimbatore	1.17	18.75	2.76	15.99
Trichinopoly	..	0 18	2.52	—2.34
Negapatam	..	0.67	2.63	—1.96

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, July 24.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Naserkanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Shurappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co. Herilal Naritam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1900-23—Captain and V, Kuku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G C Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

5159-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khatizabai widow v Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1565-24—Tyabji D and Co, Mathuradas Bukhidas Mohta and anr v Vadilal Motilal Shah, Craigie E and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Chandulal Dayabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

517-24—Manilal and Co, Moledina Mahomed v Sidik Hasam and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydos and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5150-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usak Bhugas Umerji and anr, Muncher-shaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Salemahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultamarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

3806-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3173-22—Thakoredas and D, Somabhai Narainbhai Patel v Fullabhai Ishwarbhai Patel and anr, Dabholkar and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

192-1919—Shums A Trabji, Babaji Anant Tendulker v Vishnu Balkrishna Vijayker and anr, M V Gokhale.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yashwant Bele v Khunderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2892-21—Jamsedji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and anr v Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1966-24—Jamsedji R and D, Badrudin Ahmedji v Taher and Co, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratirun Lachmandas v Rupchand Jinnusingh.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal v Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandirom, Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2469-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Maneeklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji v Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

SHORT CAUSES.

2622-23—M B Chothia and Co, Khotaram Meghji v Chelaram Tejahan, Mulji Th and Co.

270-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Mahomed Jaffer Muraj, Payne and Co.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

4180-23—Payne and Co, Chhotalal A Choohan v Ranchoddas Dhanji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4132-23—G B Pandya, The City Ice Supplying Co v Hyder Elahi Yusoof and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Chimanlal Chunilal Choksy, Dubash and Co.

2029-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulamhusein Haji Faki Mahomed v Dinshaw S Mistry, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR JUDGMENT.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji Shapurji Engineer v Velji Dharamsy and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5216-23—Wadia G and Co, Devram Akhai and Co, Lalji Lowji and others, Mehta L and Co.

1450-24—Thakoredas and D, Nanalal Makanji v Bhagwatidin Sheobalak, Jamsedji R and D.

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-24—Thakoredas and D, Mohanlal Chandalal vs Chandalal Dalichand and Co, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs Doongersy Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

3468-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal v Ramsarup Bisani and anr, N C Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2959-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jaccoooverbai widow.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in
W.	22	4 2	24 11	23	9 42	20 0
		15 57	25 10		22 54	18 9
Th.	23	5 3	24 4	24	10 53	
		16 41	25 0		23 59	
F.	24	6 25	24 3	25	12 18	21 8
		17 35	24 5			
Sat	25	12 43	30 3	26	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun	26	8 53	25 3	27	1 49	18 6
		20 3	24 4		14 42	21 3
M.	27	9 39	26 1	28	2 36	17 11
		20 59	24 9		15 29	20 8
Tu.	29	10 16	26 10	29	3 19	17 4
		21 47	25 3		16 15	20 0

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

During the time the Democratic Convention is in session the Cotton Exchange will probably be more of a reception room than a place of business, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of June 25. Many Southern Democrats are in town. They are eagerly welcomed on the Cotton Exchange and its members are finding it more agreeable to play the host than to chase elusive profits around the ring.

In so far as the cotton market itself is concerned there is nothing to talk about except the weather. As it is propitious or otherwise prices move down or up. The size of the next crop is the all important question.

Even a partial answer to this question cannot be had until July, and after July many things may happen. But the sharp advance in wheat, following a bullish government report, shows that the spirit of speculation is still on the alert and if the world becomes convinced that another short cotton crop impends there is no knowing to what heights the price might ascend.

In the dry goods market it is much the same story. Buyers are waiting, but the unsold stocks of cotton cloth are gradually diminishing.

There is also some indication that the cotton manufacturers are coming to realize that salesmanship is as essential as good machinery to their success. It is now pointed out that the per capita consumption of cotton and its products in the United States is no greater than it was twenty years ago. In the interval the national income has been more than tripled and the consumption of natural silk has increased by 140 per cent.

In the same twenty years the use of artificial silk has grown until the quantity consumed is nearly equal to the consumption of natural silk.

The per capita consumption of nearly all [illegible] manufacturers are slowly waking up to the fact that they must exploit their product as others do if they would not be beaten in the race.

Various plans are under consideration and it seems not improbable that some of them will soon be put into effect, for it is undeniable that in its cheapness, durability and suitability to the American climate cotton is to be preferred to silk for many purposes.

The statistical position continues to gain in strength. Up to the 31st of May the ingnight movement according to the Census was 48,000 bales in excess of the ginning, plus the carry over, and it now seems likely that the entry "to balance distribution" will have to be quite as large as it was last year.

But this is water that has "gone over the dam." The important thing is the size of the next crop. Until public opinion on the subject has crystallized the market will probably hang around the present level.

EDUCATIONAL

cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable [illegible] passed by the members of the abovenamed company at their Extraordinary General Meeting at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 501, dropped to Rs. 499 on Exporters selling and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 544 and Rs. 448 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Exporters were not doing anything; while local spinners were buying nice fine qualities for their immediate requirements. About 2,000 bales only were reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as under:—
Fine Oomra Berar 1,400 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1. 1,500 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2. 1,500 bales.
F. G. Bengal Rajputana 400 bales.
Total 4,800 bales.
Total tenders up-to date are as follows:—
Fine Oomra Berar 7,200 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1. 9,200 bales.
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2. 6,900 bales.
F. G. Bengal Rajputana 1,700 bales.
F. G. Bengal-United Provinces 900 bales.
F. G. Bengal Sind-Punjab 900 bales.
Total bales 28,100.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 620.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 610.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 120¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 315¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.41¾.
London—Paris Frcs 85.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 45.00.
London—Rome Liras 101.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 11/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-13-11, quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/16 steady.

Bombay, July 23.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	.. .. ..	1/5 5/16
Bank Demand	.. .. ..	1/5 11/32
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	.. ..	1/5 19/32
Fcs Demand	.. .. ..	..
American Dollars	.. .. ..	3 5 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	.. .. ..	168
Shanghai	.. .. ..	229
Japan	.. .. ..	120
Singapore	.. .. ..	164 1/2

Market Steady.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 22.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	101
Consols 2½ per cent	56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	47 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	66 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent	56 5/8

STOCKS

London, July 22.

Conversion Loan £77 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £113.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
LONDON, July 22.

Stockholm	16.58
Christiana	32.74
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	23.88
Belgium (Yesterday)	95.00
Athens (Yesterday)	2525O

LONDON, July 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.30
Exchange on London in Germany 18,470,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 101.65

London, July 22.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 53.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent, 34 5/16.
Exchange on India 30 d/st (Bank's buying Rate) 34 7/16. Little China selling. Steady.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £3 1/4.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2 1/2.
Council Bills—Extra allotments 4 5th July 1923.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Demand Bills 44 25

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 45/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 24.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/8
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/8
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/7.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/10.

London, July 22.

Bar gold ready d. 93/11.
Silver ready d. 34/5.
Silver forward d. 34/7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—London speculators sold, Continent bought, Small business.

GOLD

Bombay, July 23

Ready:—24—6—6

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Shravan 24-8-3		24-6 6	
Bhodrua 24-8-6		24-6-9	

Peji Mandi:—

Asad	Guinea	Rani	
Vaida		15-8-0	
Sravan 0—6—6	Guinea	King	
Vaida		15-6-0	

Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, July 23

Ready:—80—0—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 80-2-0 79-13-0
Sravan 80-8-0 80-3 0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida
Sravan 1—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 23.

To-day Reuter reported 57 points higher in old crop and 5 to 15 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The prices advanced in July position on shorts covering and local buying. In new crop the market opened steady but eased at the close on speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 97 points up in old crop and 97 to 103 points in new crop. The market advanced on local shorts covering and new buying on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 22nd instant as follows:—"Market easier on rains reported in North West Texas. Central and East Texas require good rains soon."

Despite lower advices received from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 529½ i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 528. Around this level, other Commission Houses and Bull Operators bought, lifting the market to Rs. 530. The prices then again eased to Rs. 528 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 528½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 527½ and going up to Rs. 528½ on buying by a prominent Indore Operator closed quiet at Rs. 527½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 570 and going down to Rs. 568½, on Brokers and [illegible] at Rs. 570 at 4 p.m.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 23.

Description.	Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	587	572	557	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	..	618	608	598
M. G. Mathia	672	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	682	567	552	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Fully Good Broach	April–May ..	528
„ „ Bengal	July	543
„ „ „	Dec.–January	447
Fine Oomra	July	568
„ „ „	Dec.–Jan. ..	499
Good Southerns	Aug–Septr ..	598

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 23.

New York Market, 22nd July, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closig Prices.	Since previous Close.
32.38	July			32.95	+57
27.38	Oct.	27.42+04	27.59+21	27.25	—13
26.48	Dec			26.45	—03
26.44	Jan.		26.65+21	26.38	—06
26.67	Mar.			26.60	—07
26.80	May			26.74	—06

Telegraphic market advices: Shorts covering and Commission houses buying met heavy speculative and Wall St. selling which was readily absorbed. Good undertone. Looks higher.

October highest 27.87 (11-15 a.m.) lowest 27.21 (1-45 p.m.), range .66 points.

[illegible] at Bombay.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	(Sd.) R. B. PATEL. Prices a 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.79	July			17.76	+97
14.80	Oct.	15.45+65	15.55+75	15.83	+103
14.38	Jan.	14.99+61	15.06+68	15 36	+98
14.30	Mar.			15.28	+98
14.17	May	14.81+67		15.14	+97
	Egyptian				
18.63	Nov.			19.55	+92
18.38	Jan			19.30	+92

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Entire belt warmer. Light rains along Carolina Coast. Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) 12-25 p.m.: Considerable long liquidation at the advance. Liquidation absorbed chiefly by local shorts. Not much new buying evident. Market firm.

(3) 6-20 p.m.: Short covering absorbing all offerings. No rains in Texas. American cross rate 4-40 1/8.

Our travelling man wires:—"Central Texes: Most cotton, stopped growing this section. Must have rain or crop will be very short. Temperature too high."

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans Spot 17.82, Quiet
Egyptians F.G.F Sakels 24.15

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	... 32.85	—.5
October	... 27..58	—.25
January	... 26.60	—27

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

October	... 26.82	
January	... 26.52	

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	... 17.42	plus .63
September	... 16.00	„ .63
October	... 15.43	„ .63
December	... 15.07	„ .61
January	... 14.99	„ .61
March	... 14.92	„ .62
May	... 14.84	„ .67
July	... 14.54	„ .59

Egyptians:—July 22.40, Nov. 19.35, Jan. 19.15

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

August	16.83	—.02
August	16.83	—.42
September	16.38	plus .01
October	15.83	plus .03
November	15.58	plus .01
December	15.45	—.01
January	15.36	—.02
February	15.32	—.02
March	15.28	—.02
April	15.20	—.02
May	15.14	—.03
June	15.02	—.04
July t	14.91	—.04

Tone:—Very steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.
LIVERPOOL, July 22.

July	... 22.55	—.25
August	... 22.05	—.25
September	... 21.45	—.20
October	... 20.00	—.08
November	... 19.55	—.08
December	... 19.43	—.08
January	... 19.30	—.08
February	... 19.25	—.08
March	... 19.20	—.11
April	... 19.10	—.16
May	... 19.05	—.21
June	... 19.03	—.21
July	... 19.01	—.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.50
M. G., Bengal "Fully Good"	11.90
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.05
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.55
No. 1 Ooomra, "Fine"	13.05
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.90
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	13.30
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.70
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.40
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.80
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000.
Futures at New York:—

July	... 32.95	plus .57
October	... 27.25	—.13
December	... 26.45	—.03
January	... 26.38	—.06

Spot Cotton at New York 33.95 plus .55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 30.00 —.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—

August	... 27.21	—.56
October	... 26.49	—.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/2
Silver Foreign mined 67 3/8

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Tone of Manchester Cotton Market:—
Business demoralised owing to Bureau Report.—It discredited most sellers who have withdrawn quotations.
Buyers are looking on.

WHEATS.

London, July 22.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs 52 July/Aug. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53 July/Aug. sellers.
Australian 54/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Choice White Karachi 52/9 July/Aug. sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 51/9 July/Aug. sellers.
Barley Karachi 38/6 July/Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi 43 July Paid.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 22.

Linseed La Plata Argentine old crop easy 20/— J/A sellers; new crop fully steady 18 3/4 to 18 15/16 J/F Hull Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay 11/— July/Aug. firm few sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 29 1/2 J/A firmly held.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 22.

1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
[illegible] second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
Linseed Tone:—Tendency rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net months 40/3 July/value.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers etc., 40.3 Sept./Decr. Done selling.

London, July 21.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/August shipment at £21 7/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for July/August shipment to Hull at £20/3/9 and for August/September shipment at £20 1/8. In wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi for July/Aug. shipment at 53/-.
Linseed, firm—Cottonseed, quiet.
Linseed Oil, firm—Wheat, firm—Rice, firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/4 1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Jan./Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 20/3 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/3 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay 23rd, July, 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have declined by 6 to 8 as. per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,100 bags showing a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

The tendency of the Forward Market has been towards a general decline. Near positions have suffered a drop of about 5d. per cwt. and distant positions of a pence or two. in the price level's prevailing yesterday evening. The market on the whole has ruled easier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
Java Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Java Shipment June Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment June/July Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. "Manora" Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. "Nurjehan" Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment Aug./Sept. Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Java Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Best Sugar Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Sept. or Oct. Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

METALS.

London, July 22.

English best Selected Copper	£65 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62 1/2
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 22.

Tin Block £24 7 1/2.

TIN.

London, July 21.

Rise in Tin is due to persistent American buying on optimism regarding outcome of allied conference.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	.. .. 3/4	65	0	0
Do. „	 1	62	8	0
Do. „	.. .. 1 1/4	62	8	0
Do. „	.. .. 1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. „	.. .. 1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. „	 2	63	0	0

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	.. 3/4	69	0	0
Copper „	.. .. 1/	68	0	0
Copper „	.. .. 1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	.. 1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper „	.. .. 1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper „	.. .. 2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	.. ..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	.. .. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai	.. .. ..	65	0	0
Lead, Country	.. ..	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63	0	0
„ 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
„ 1, to 1 1/4	.. ..	69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilchand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	14	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1	10	6
„	..No. 42 /2	1	13	3
„	..No. 20	1	3	6
„	..No. 32	1	7	6

RUBBER

London, July 22.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 12/-
Plantation First Latex Crepe July 12.
Tone:—Rather firmer, closing quietly.

RAPESEEDS.

Toria £20 1/8 J/A sellers.
Ferozepure Rea lBold £20 1/8 J/A sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £18 7/8 J/A nominal.
No demand—inactive.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 23

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21th July, 1924.

Cotton	504 Bales.
Wheat	8750 cwts
Linseed	5595 „
Rapeseed, etc	721 „
Gingellyseed	806 „
Poppyseed	532 „
Groundnuts	907 „
Castorseed	2942 „
Rice	13676 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cottonseed	5787 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	4126 „
Juwar	12 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	1965 „
Coal	438 Tons

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 23

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	..	395
Bombay Cotton	470	..	470
Bombay Dyeing	665,-663-12	663-8	662-8-661-4 662-8
Century	336-4 333-12	333-12-331-4	330-328-12-330
Nagpur	485-483-3/4,-485	485. 483 3/4	482 1/2 483 3/4
Colaba	171-1/4,-170	167 1/2	168 3/4 167 1/2 168 3/4
Cresent	215	213 3/4	2121/2 212 1/2
Indore	355,-352-1/2, 353 3/4	355	353 3/4 350
Kohinoor	1055	..	1055
New Great	285 282 1/2	280	281 1/4
Pearl	503 3/4 505	502 1/2	500 501 1/4
Phoenix	437 1/2	..	435
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	193 3/4; 195	195 192 1/2	190 185 187 1/2
Swan	792 1/2	..	792 1/2
Swadeshi	557 1/2; 555	556 1/4-555	553 3/4
Pabani	302 1/2	..	302 1/2
Fazal	916 1/4	913 3/4 912 1/2	910 910
Mathuradas	260	..	260
Tata Mill	155	..	155
Globe	47 1/2	..	47 1/2
Mysore	106 1/4	..	106 1/4
Madhavji	221 1/4	220 217 1/2	215 217 1/2
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96 1/4	..	96 1/4
Edward Sassoon	177 1/2	..	175
Meyer Sassoon	127 1/2	..	122 1/2
Alcock	170	..	170
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Bombay Steamer Ordy	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Bundi Cement	9-6	..	9 1/4
Central E. Mining	22 1/4	..	22 1/4
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	16	..	15
Tata Steel Defd.	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 43 3/4

SHARES.

Bombay, July 23.

Market closed flat. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1390 xd, India 81, Central Bank 24/10 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ach, Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 662/8, Century 330, Cent. India 482/12, Colaba Land 168/12, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 212/8, Edw. Sassoon 175 xd, Fazulbhoy 911/4, Globe 47/8, Gokak 96/4, Ind. Bleaching 216/4 xd, Ind. Malwa 350, Kastoorchand 151/4, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4615 xd, Madhowji 212/8, Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2475n, New Great 281/4, New City 290, Pabani 302/8, Pearls 501/4, Phoenix 435, Simplex 186/4, Standard 1400, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 553/12 Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1695 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170 xd, B Burma 300, B Burma N I 63 pr. Bt, Burma Pet. 5/6, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 61/4, Bundi Cement 9/4 xd, Katni Ord. 68/12, Katni Defd. 195, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 39/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Hydro 711/4 xd Tata Iron Defd. 43/12, and Scindia Steam 6/9.

London, July 22.

Chartered Bank £19 7/8.
Hongkong Bank £135.
National Bank £45.
Eastern Bank £6.
P. and O. Banking Corpn. £11 3/4.

HIGH COURT.

TATA CENTRAL AMALGAMATION.

SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, C. J., and Fawcett, J.)

P. D. Shamdasani and another

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank and others.

The hearing of this appeal was concluded on Monday last and considering the fact that the appellant appeared in person their Lordships gave him the fullest liberty to state his case inasmuch detail as he desired to put forth.

Their Lordships gave separate, but concurring judgment and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Their Lordships directed that there should be only one set of costs and not two sets as were awarded by the Lower Court.

In the course of his judgment the Acting Chief Justice said that the appeal was heard at considerable length and that was due to the fact that the appellant appeared in person the arguments though clearly urged were not free from the informity that was inevitable when a party appeared in person. In spite of this defect the arguments were fully presented to their Lordships.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt in an action by the appellant with reference to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Bank held on the 19th July, 1923. A special resolution was passed at this meeting by the statutory majority and was confirmed by another meeting held on 6th August, 1923.

The learned Judge dismissed the suit and all the points that were raised in the Lower Court were raised in appeal.

The directors of the Tata Bank had after careful consideration resolved that it was in the interest of the shareholders that the assets and liabilities of that Bank be taken over by the Central Bank on certain terms and on the 5th July the directors authorised the issue of a circular to the shareholders of the Tata Bank setting forth the main terms of the proposed arrangement for their approval at an extraordinary general meeting. The effect of this arrangement was that the Tata Bank should be amalgamated with the Central Bank and that for that purpose the Tata Bank should be wound up vlountarily, and that the shareholders should be given one share of the Central Bank of the face value of Rs. 50 on which Rs. 25 were paid up, in exchange for two shares of the Tata Bank of the face-value of Rs. 75 each on which Rs. 22-8 were paid up. It was stated in that circular that in the opinion of the Company's auditors, the proposed arrangement was fair to the shareholders. At the meeting of the 19th July after the Chairman delivered his speech, the first appellant raised a point of order which was ruled out. After this, a resolution sanctioning the proposed arrangement was put before the meeting by the Chairman and was duly seconded. The appellant's amendment to this resolution was ruled out of order. The appellant wanted to speak, but he was not allowed to do so by the shareholders. This resolution was duly passed by the shareholders. Poll was demanded and the meeting adjourned for the poll and it was declared a little later on that there was an overwhelming majority in favour of the resolution. Before the result of the poll was declared the appellant raised a point of order challenging the validity of all the votes. This was ruled out. The confirmatory meeting confirmed this resolution and proceeded to appoint liquidators. There were two amendments to this proposal about the number and personal of the liquidators. A poll was demanded and the meeting was adjourned to take the poll there and then. Before the result of the poll was announced a settlement was arrived at whereby four persons were appointed liquidators. The original demand for poll was withdrawn and a fresh amendment was put before the meeting and was passed. As a result of this the liquidators executed the agreement with the Central Bank on 7th August and the appellant filed a suit on 29th August.

The appellant contended that the notice of the 5th July was insufficient, that the meeting of the 19th July was not duly convened and that the action of the Chairman in ruling out his points of order and the amendment was illegal. That as the appellant was prevented from speaking at the meeting, the resolutions passed at the meeting were invalid and inoperative and he asked for a declaration that the appointment of the liquidators was invalid and the agreement signed by them was not binding on the Company.

Dealing with the contention of the appellant about the notice his Lordship held that the notice was not bad, but was perfectly valid. As to the amendments his Lordship held that the proposed amendment was not such as could be properly so-called and it appeared to his Lordship that the Chairman was right in ruling it out of order.

Dealing with the appellant's contention about his being refused the right of speech, his Lordship found, on the evidence, differing in that respect from the conclusion arrived at by Pratt, J., that the plaintiff was prevented from speaking. Considering the question whether this denial of the appellant's right was sufficient to initiate the resolution, his Lordship referring to a number of cases, English and Indian, observed that the result would depend upon the circumstances of each individual case. The right of speech was such an important right that the denial of it may render a resolution liable to be set aside. On the facts of the present case, his Lordship held that as the shareholders had known Mr. Shamdasani's views on the resolution, it would not have made any difference to the result of the voting on the resolution even if he was allowed to speak. Under the circumstances his Lordship came to the conclusion that in the facts of this case the resolution could not be said to be initiated and that he held that it was properly passed.

The last objection relating to the point of order as to the validity of the votes, on the evidence, his Lordship was inclined to be in favour of the validity of the votes and his Lordship was satisfied that the objection was properly disallowed.

As to the confirmatory meeting, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the amendment of the appointment of the four liquidators was properly passed.

As to the remarks made by the learned Judge of the Lower Court against the Chairman, his Lordship observed that considering the fact that the Chairman's judgment on points of order raised before him were quite correct, there was nothing in his conduct meriting the remarks made against him.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

The appellants appeared in person.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the Tata Bank.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the Central Bank.

CONSTRUCTION OF A LEASE.

(Before the Hon. L. A. Shah and Hon. Mr Justice Fawcett.)

Khoja Jamalbhoy Ibrahim ..... Appellant.

Versus.

Nanuji Bapuji Kothare and another .....Respondents

On 2nd July, 1917, the Respondents as Lessore gave a Lease in respect of four pieces of plots at Sewree. One of the Clauses of the Lease was that the Appellant the Lessee was at liberty to erect upon three of the plots buildings for residential purposes and during the continuance of the tenancy to remove or alter the same. It was provided that in the case of acquisition of the property under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust or by other public bodies the respondents as the Lessors would be entitled to the whole compensation for the land as if they were absolute owners of the property as it may be standing at the date of such acquisition including all interest therein and the Lessee the appellant shall be entitled to receive only the value of the materials used for the buildings or erections then standing on the land so acquired to be valued as provided in Clause 10. Clause 10 provides that at the determination of the tenancy the Lesssee shall yield up the demised premises with all buildings erected with all fixtures in a good state of repair and to receive from the Lessors a sum equivalent to the value of the materials used in erecting the said buildings such value to be as certained on the basis of the prices the said materials in their then state would fetch in the market at the time of the valuation and shall not include anything for the labour used in the said buildings or erections or anything for the interest of the Lessee in the land, such valuation to be made by two Engineers one to be appointed by each party.

The Originating Summons was obtained by the Respondents the Lessors for the construction of the above Clauses. The respondents contended that there were only two constructions possible of the method of valuation and suggested that the market value of the said materials should be ascertained on the basis of the demolition value of the said materials or should be ascertained on the basis of the value of the building or structure of which the said materials from part after deducting thereout the costs of labour incurred in building or erecting such buildings or structures.

The Originating Summons came on for hearing in Chamber before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on 7th December 1923, and he decided that on the construction of the Lease the market value of the materials which was payable to the Appellant should be ascertained on the basis of the demolition value of the said materials, and the appellant was made to pay the costs of the Summons.

From this judgment an appeal was preferred and was heard by the Hon'ble Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the Appellant and Mr Coltman instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon was for the Respondents.

After setting out the facts of the case the Hon'ble Sir Lallubhai A. Shah delivered judgment on the 9th July 1924, and came to the conclusion that having regard to the words used in the Clause 10 and particularly to the Clause that the valuation was not to include anything for the labour used in the said building, the construction placed by the lower Court was incorrect. He held that the argument put forward by the Respondent's Counsel that by valuing the materials otherwise than on the demolition, the appellant would be getting some interest in the land, was of no substance. He held that the value of the materials at the date of the determination of the tenancy should be ascertained on the basis of the value of the materials as they stood as forming to building at the date aforesaid after deducting therefrom the costs of labour incurred in building or erecting the structure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett concurred in the answers given by the learned Chief Justice. He held that the reason for using the words in Clause 10 of the Lease was that the draftman had in mind the detailed estimate system set forth in 9 Bombay Law Reporter pages 99-101. He also pointed out that the method of valuation to be adopted under the terms of the said Clause 10 should be as set forth in 9 Bombay Law Reporter. He also held that the use of the materials did not help the respondents in the construction of the lease which they suggested under Section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code old 1882. The word "materials" had been held to include the building to a certain extent. The respondents were directed to pay 2/3rd of the costs.

TRAMWAY PICK-POCKETS.

HINDU MERCHANT RELIEVED OF RS. 2,000.

Tikchand Gangaram, a Hindu merchant, reports to the police that he arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Malkapore to purchase corrugated iron sheets, etc., for his factory. At about 7-45 p.m. on Tuesday he placed two bundles of Government currency notes into the right inner pocket of his coat and while coming by a tram car got down at the junction of Parel and Sandhurst Roads to go towards Pydhoni. A tram car arrived and while getting into the car, he was jammed in the crowd by two Mahomedans, one in front and the other behind him. When he got into the tram car, the said two Mahomedans asked the conductor, if the tram was going to Tardeo, and on getting a negative answer, they both got down and disappeared. This aroused the complainant's suspicion and he began to feel his pockets. He then discovered that one bundle containing 17 Government currency notes of Rs. 100 each and 30 Government currency notes of Rs. 10 each, was missing and his coat-pocket torn about two and a half inches from inside. Endeavours are being made to trace the two Mahomedans, whose description has been supplied by the complainant to the police.

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Annual General Meeting of this Chamber was held under the Presidentship of Shriyut Govindramji, Munim Seth Tarachandji Ghanashamdas when the following office bearers and the Members of the Managing Committee for the year of 1924-25 were unanimously elected and that the Annual Report together with the Balance-sheet for the year of 1923-. was adopted.

Names of the office bearers are as under:—
1. Shriyut Govindramji Munim Seth Tarachandji Ghanashamdas, President; 2. Shriyut Lachhmandassji Munim R. B. Seth Banshilalji Abirchand, Vice-President; 3. Shriyut Gangaramji Munim Seth Gopiramji Ramchandra, Honorary Secretary; 4. Shriyut Dalchandji Proprietor Bhikharidas Hazarilal, Honorary Secretary; 5. Shriyut Shivepratapji Munim Bhikhamchand Balkishandass, Honorary Secretary; 6. Shriyut Harmukhrajji Gopiram, Treasurer.

Names of the members of the Managing Committee are as under:—

1. Messrs. Harnandrajji Ramnarayan, 2. Deokarandassji Ramkunwar, 3. Samarathrajji Khetsidass, 4. Narsinghdassji Jodhraj 5. Mamrajji Kambhagat, 6. Udairamji Premsukhdas, 7. Shivenarayanji Baldeodas, 8. Harnandrajji Phoolchand, 9. Shivedayalji Bhaktawarmal, 10. Jotramji Kedarnath, 11. Anandjilalji Poddar, 12. Begraj ji Ramsarup, 13. Bhimraj ji Harlalka, 14. Harbilasji Gangadutt, 15. Ramkunwarji Murarka, 16. Santlalji Veshwesarlalji, 17. Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchand, Kt., 18. R. B. Juharmalji Mulchand, 19. R B Champalalji Ramsarup, 20. R. B. Tillekchandji Kallyanmal, 21. Lalatramji Kundanmal, 22. Jaigopaldassji Ghanashamdass, 23. Shiveji Ramji Ramnath, 24. Shaligramji Narayandass 25. Shriramji Mohtta, 26. Sadasukhji Gambhirchand, 27. Khushalchandji Gomaldas, 28. Ganeshlalji Sobhagmal, 29. Gadhmalji Gumanmal, 30 Chandmalji Ghanshamdass 31. Bhagwandassji Daga.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

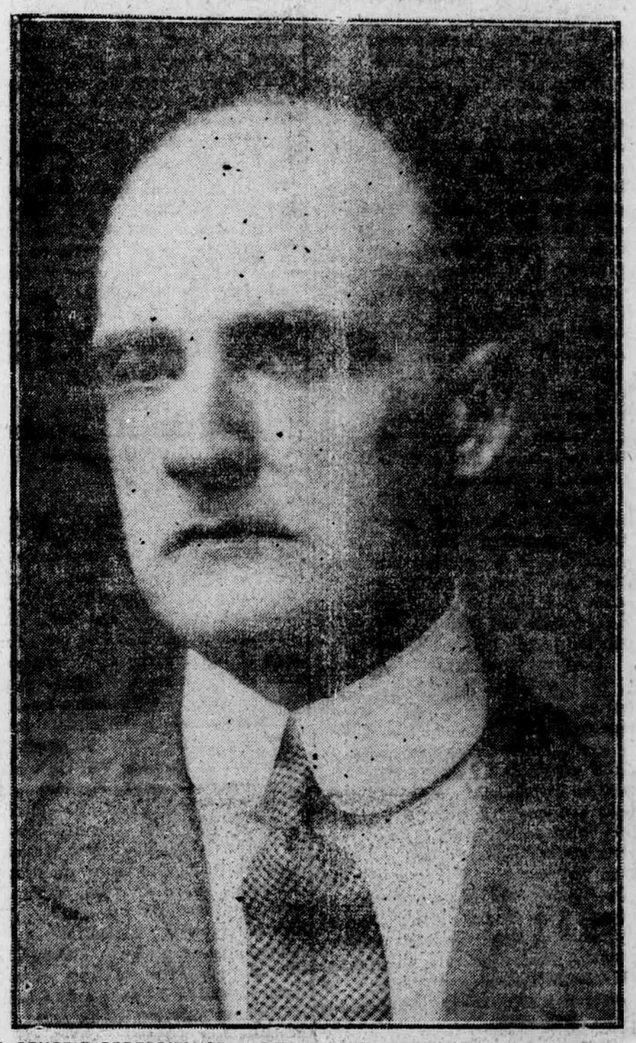
A special meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m., to transact some businesses.

TONIGHT'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

IN AID OF MR. HORNIMAN.

The Yeshawant Sangit Natak Mandali, for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, will give a performance of the well-known Marathi opera "Soubhadra" to-night at the Dubash Theatre, at Charni Road. The Yeshawant Sangit Mandali have already made their name and hold a high place among the Marathi opera companies, and in Prof. Sarnaik they possess a great asset. This opera of "Soubhadra" is too familiar to all lovers of Marathi drama, and has stood the test of time and changing fashions. The incidents on which the play is based are taken from Mahabharat and, of course, the hero is Arjuna. He is in love with Soubhadra, the sister of Krishna, but her elder brother Balarama is anxious to give her in marriage to one of the Kauravas, the rivals of Pandavas. Krishna, however, spoils the game of his elder brother and Arjuna gets his heart's desire and carries away Soubhadra for his wife. This, in short, is the plot of this famous play, written by that pioneer Marathi operatic writer, Kirloskar, some decades ago. It is an interesting play, and very cleverly written, with melodious songs which have now become almost classical. It is an extremely popular play, and its presentation by such a well-known company as Yeshawant Sangit Natak Mandali is an opportunity not to be lost, particularly when the proceeds will go to Mr. Horniman, now in exile. There is the additional attraction of new scenes, and Mr. Sarnaik's cooperation in making a success of the play must draw large numbers to the theatre to-night.

"A FRIEND OF INDIA."



A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IS BEING GIVEN TO-NIGHT OF THE WELL-KNOWN PLAY "SOUBHADRA" BY THE YESHWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI AT THE DUBASH THEATRE, CHARNI ROAD, IN AID OF MR. B. G. HORNIMAN. IT IS HOPED THAT THE FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF MR. HORNIMAN WILL MUSTER STRONG AT THE THEATRE AND SHOW THEIR LOVE TO MR. HORNIMAN WHO WAS CRUELLY SNATCHED AWAY FROM A SICK BED AND DEPORTED OVER FIVE YEARS AGO. THEY WILL ALSO BE ENJOYING A GOOD NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PROF. SIRNAIK.

AS THE HEROINE IN THE PLAY "SOUBHADRA."

Prof. Sirnaik was born in a Sirdar family of Kolhapore. When he was only nine years old, he became a disciple of Swami Athnitkar, a great musician and learnt the art of singing under him for about seven years. After this period he joined the Sivraj Natak Mandali, founded by Mr. Govindrao Tembey, the famous harmonist. Sirnaik was also utilising his leisure hours in practising singing under the direction of Ustad Abdul Karim Khan, the famous musician of northern India. After the dissolution of the Sivraj Natak Mandali, he joined the Yashawant Sangit Mandali founded by His Highness the Holkar of Indore under the directorate of Messrs. Bodas, Bhadkamkar, Jadhav and Hudlikar. When they severed their connection with the Company, Prof. Sirnaik took up the burden and has been conducting it with an efficient staff and to-day it is one of the few first-class dramatic companies. Prof. Sirnaik is very popular as a female actor and his singing is very much appreciated, especially his sweet and melodious voice. In Soubhadra he is always at his best. Prof. Sirnaik's part of "Duryodhan" as hero for the first time last week, was splendidly done. His singing was excellent.

To-night Prof. Sirnaik will act as "Soubhadra". Shri Krishna's sister. He will also give some Ustadi Singing, specially for this memorable occasion. We thank him for giving a performance in aid of Mr. Horniman.

AN INDIAN DOCTOR'S CLAIM.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIABETES.

It seems a pity that the science of medicine should be confined so closely as it is to-day in racial compartments. There are specifics in the French pharmacopoeia which are not acknowledged in the British pharmacopoeia, with the result that some complaints are cured easily in France which in England are regarded as quite hard to cure. We are not thinking of the barrier between England and France, which is after all a thin one, at the moment, but of the gulf which yawns between the Modern British school and the old Oriental schools of medicine. The European generally scorns the Oriental schools and their whole pharmacopoeia and treatment in pure ignorance of what they may contain of good or ill. He has never made trial of their efficacity or usefulness. He looks down upon them simply because they are Oriental and because they are ancient. Many ancient things have been discarded by progressive Europe in its progress far too lightly, without due examination; and thinking Europe is beginning to realise the fact. Surely the science of the cure of human ailments ought to be a brotherly concern, with open frontiers and not an affair of national or racial vested interests. These thoughts come to us as the result of an interview with a very interesting Indian man of science, who claims to have a sure specific for the cure of diabetes, and complains that other schools of medicine will have none of it. He has numerous certificates from patients he has cured completely, even in chronic and long-standing cases and he is not in need of patients; he has plenty. But his wish is to benefit the widest possible circle of humanity and, if possible to break through wall of medical prejudice which prevents many sufferers from the disease from ever getting cured of it. His name is Dr. S. Ranganswami Iyengar and he resides at Cama Buildings, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT AND ABETMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Captain Percy Westrupp, I. A. S. C., and Alick Maitland Mowley with theft and abetment of Rs. 30,000 worth of valuable paintings and curios, etc., from the bungalow of Captain Andrews, R. A. S. C., at Colaba or in the alternative with receiving, retaining and attempting to dispose of the said property.

Mr. B. J. Bhondi, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Pocock, Bar.-at-Law, for the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the first accused were on the best of terms and lived in the same bungalow, viz., 79, Colaba. The complainant was ardent and enthusiastic over art collections and had collected a large number of antique paintings and coins, which he used to exhibit to all his friends including the first accused. Some time in March last, the complainant was laid up in bed in a hospital in Bombay, when Westrupp, the first accused, visited him and told him that he was vacating the bungalow. A few days after as he was cured, the complainant returned to his bungalow and found everything in order. Subsequently he was invited to a dinner at Poona and he left Bombay. Returning from Poona a few days later, he found that the glass of a window pane in his bungalow had been smashed and that a huge chest containing his valuable possessions had been removed. He made a complaint to the police.

The first accused used to visit the complainant now and then and sympathised with his plight. He also assured him that he would do his best to help him to regain his articles. In pursuance of the promise, he kept on communicating with the complainant on the progress he had made. One day, he took to the complainant's bungalow some pictures, which formed part of the stolen property and which he said, he got from a handful of Pathans working under the leadership of a white man. Subsequently Westrupp was arrested on suspicion.

In the course of the police enquiries, it was found that the second accused was attempting to sell some of the articles in the local market. The first and second accused were known to each other.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. G. Thakkar, Acting Additional Magistrate, Ramzan Siddiqulla was charged with housebreaking and theft.

The case for the prosecution was that one Imam Nabi Bux residing at Ripon Road, reported to the police that the accused broke open his room on the 14th of May last and removed cash and property valued at Rs. 193, that some witnesses saw him breaking open the room, but they were threatened by the accused with a revolver with which he was armed.

The accused's defence was that the case was false and it was brought at the instance of one Abdul Aziz with whom he was not on good terms. That there had been cases and cross-cases between him and the prosecution witnesses.

His Worship discharged the accused as he found that prosecution evidence was not reliable and sufficient.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At about 2-30 a.m. on Tuesday, Police Constables Nos. 2107 and 2850—F were patrolling along Mori Road, Mahim, when they saw three persons carrying a large bundle. On being questioned, two of them absconded, the third was arrested with the bundle, which being examined was found to contain 181 sheep skins valued at Rs. 432. The police made enquiries and the two absconders were subsequently arrested and it was found that the sheep skins had been stolen from the tannery of one M. J. Khan at Dharavi.

POLICE CONSTABLE DETAINED.

At about 9-30 p.m. on Monday, Police Constable No. 1056—D, named Sadashiv Mirari, attached to the Naggpada Sub-Division, was detailed in plain clothes to make enquiries at Worli in a case of robbery, which had been recorded at Naggpada. While pursuing his enquiries one Narayen Dadoba of Worli caught hold of him by the coat and slapped him on the face. The Police Constable was then detained there till the arrival of the Worli Pakhadi patrol, who identified him as a constable of the police.

VICTORIA DASHES AGAINST FIRE-ENGINE.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Tuffield of Bycullo was being driven along Bhendy Bazar in victoria No. 2002 by unlicensed driver, Yesu Piroo, when he dashed in front of an approaching fire-engine, although warned by the police on duty there and also by Mrs. Tuffield to stop. Mrs. Tuffield was thrown out of the victoria and sustained a sprained ankle.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, July 25.

Public Meeting "to extend Kent Act", Sir C. J. Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, July 26.

S S "Caledonia" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 29.

2nd quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 28, Bank Street, Fort 5 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h. 15m.
July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 27 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 17m.
July 28 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
July 29 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 14m; Sunset 7h 16m.
July 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.

FOUND.

One second class season ticket (Quarterly) issued on 2nd July, 1924, from Churchgate to Elphinstone Road. Owner may apply personally to the following address:—T. V. V. Iyer, 2nd floor, Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mores" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 22nd instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

To-night at 9 p.m. in the Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Monsieur Kissell will deliver an illustrated Lantern Lecture on "The Old Cities of France." Members and friends are cordially invited.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev. James Kellock will deliver a lecture on "Ranade's Leading Thoughts on Indian Economics" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, to-d (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

"UNITY OF ISLAM."

Under the auspices of Anjumane Targibe Taalime Islam, Pydhoni, Mr. Khwaja Bahauddin of Hyderabad has accepted to deliver a lecture in Urdu on the "Unity of Islam" tomorrow (Friday), after Friday prayers, i.e., at 1-30 o'clock noon. The Muslim public is cordially invited to attend the lecture.

"SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY."

The Hony. Secretary, Santa Cruz Branch, of the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Ltd., states that the notice of a meeting under the above heading which appeared in the "Engagements" columns of Tuesday's issue, has not emanated from the Bank authorities.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A public lecture on "Co-operation" will be delivered at the Lecture Hall (ground floor, South Wing) of the University Building, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5 to 6 p.m., "Co-operation and Rural Indebtedness in India" by Mr. M. B. Nanavati, Subah, Navsari; 6-30 to 7-30 p.m., "Rural Organisation" by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Hony. Secretary, B. C. C. Institute, Bombay.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee are invited for one seat from our ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Nominee also must be a member of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Congress Committee's Office (No. 8, Khadewadi) up to 2nd August, 1924, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Thursday. Members and workers who have in their possession the membership books are earnestly requested to return them to the Congress Committee's Office during office hours on or before the 31st instant.

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

On the morning of the 16th instant a number of labourers were employed on Improvement Trust earth works at Sewree. One woman named Sakoobai and a male labourer were sitting in a trolly full of earth while other labourers were pushing it. When the trolly came near a slope Sakoobai tried to control the brake of the trolly, but could not succeed and it overturned throwing both the occupants down. Sakoobai received serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she developed pneumonia subsequently and died on Tuesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned the verdict of death by pneumonia following injuries sustained by the accidental overhelming of a trolly.

A BOY'S FATAL FALL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Hissamuddin aged ten years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was employed as a domestic servant by one Noorbai, residing on a second floor of a house at Bengalpura, near Crawford Market. He was told on Tuesday morning to sweep the parlour, and after a few minutes his mistress heard a big thud and a stool near the plate. Hissamuddin who was sweeping was found overturned. She raised an alarm and Hissamuddin was found on the ground below lying unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the same night. The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull resulting from his having fallen from the second storey of a house, apparently by accident.

JACOB SASSOON MILL ACCIDENT.

TWO WORKMEN KILLED.

On Wednesday morning a serious accident occurred in Jacob Sassoon Mill situate at Parel, killing two workmen on the spot and injuring three men who were removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition. It appears at 6 a.m. the mill commenced work as usual and everything seemed to be in order. Shortly after a shating of the warping department was seen giving way which fell upon five men immediately near it. Two died on the spot while others received serious injuries. The names of the two unfortunate men killed in the accident are Narayen Govind (20) and Kalia Shewar.

WEEKLY TWO LECTURES

TO POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS and others, who are working in Cotton Mills after 6-30 p. m. on the textile industry especially sizing' dyeing, bleaching and finishing by M. R. MULLAN of (Prof. T. K. Gajjar"s laboratory) and N. M. BHATHENA of (Godrej Oil & Soap Co.) Fees Rs. 15/- a month. Laboratory fees extra.

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NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON INDIA.

In one of his letters to Lord Minto, Lord Morley has spoken disparagingly of the journalistic ventures of the ex Anglo-Indian official in London who, with plenty of time on his hands and a horrible facility of penmanship, flies to the newspapers in most lively vociferation over the familiar signatures of "One who knows" and so forth, usually cursing the Government of the day for want of vigour. Among those who, since the passing of the Reforms Act have made it their special business to be gloomy about the future of India once a month are ex-Governors of Indian provinces. They are a remarkable species of our guardian angels—these ex-Governors with their wings discarded in British India. They can never forget that they *were* Governors and in that knowing way of theirs attempt to judge their erstwhile political opponents as though they were impartial magistrates sitting on a high pedestal instead of biased partisans, if not defendants in a national dispute. Lord Ronaldshay, for example, puts in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" the profound question "What is it that Nationalist India wants?" It is not the least merit of his article that he is unable to discover any reply that appears quite satisfactory even to himself. And it is not less significant that what does satisfy him is the result of a false analysis.

Lord Ronaldshay leads up to his final question by beginning with a minor puzzle: Why did the reforms which according to his lordship made a radical transformation in the Indian constitution fail to evoke any adequate response from the advanced section of Indian politicians? That the changes wrought in the structure and functions of administration were vast is beyond dispute—for his lordship. Yet to convince a sceptical reader—luckily there are not many such in England—Lord Ronaldshay outlines the changes in provincial administration, defends dyarchy and suggests that the main reason for the unsatisfactory nature of the work accomplished through the new legislatures was the financial stringency at the time the reforms were ushered in. Then he repeats his query What is the explanation of the hostility of the Nationalists to the new constitution? Before we examine Lord Ronaldshay's answer it is as well to deal with his review of the reforms. His lordship speaks of financial stringency may we enquire who was responsible for bringing it about? Was it not "the autocratic but extremely efficient instrument of government" that was and is in power and of which his lordship speaks so enthusiastically? Has the lack of economic productivity nothing to do with the character and purpose of government? But even with the financial resources as they were, was not the reserved half of the executive in control of the purse which, after all is the pivot of government and did it not starve the transferred half? Yet it did not need any great political insight to see that an unscientific bifurcation of governmental functions can lead to little creativeness in administration. Lord Ronaldshay compares dyarchy to a *camarilla*, to Siamese twins, to the two-headed eagle of Byzantium, to the two-faced Janus in turn. All these analogies are apt in that the thing to which dyarchy is compared is a hybrid unnatural, ugly thing. But we may leave dyarchy alone, for no one feels any enthusiasm for it now-a-days. It is the bureaucracy, keeping up a pose of democratic leadership while carrying on its work exactly as it likes, that is the real two-faced Janus, not dyarchy.

What Lord Ronaldshay omits to mention, however, is scarcely less pertinent than what he takes care to mention. That the Liberals over-estimated the reforms, as is shown by their demanding further progress within three years of their inauguration, is a possibility that never strikes his lordship. But there is a more fundamental reason why the Nationalists refused to accept the reforms. It is curious that Lord Ronaldshay quietly slurs over the Punjab episode which was the decisive factor in shaping the attitude of Indian Nationalists to the reforms. They stood aghast at the mentality revealed on the occasion and felt that no substantial benefits could accrue to the nation by utilising an improvised machinery so long as the spirit animating the bureaucracy was what it was disclosed to be—not merely in the racial humiliations and vindictiveness but in their cold-blooded condonation both here and in England. There was no longer any trust in the "sincerity" of those who offered the gift nor in their impartiality to judge the "legitimacy" of the Indian demand. It is true, as Lord Ronaldshay says, that it was "the pride of race which was at the root of the rejection"—not the exaggerated and vainglorious pride that he imagines but the pride of a people who wanted to vindicate their self-respect and bear no insult as an inferior race. That is the view that colours the whole outlook of Indian Nationalists since the Punjab horrors; but Lord Ronaldshay perceives it in an inverted form. He argues that there is a violent reaction against the West which is at the basis of the antagonism of Indians to the British rule. Quite the contrary. It is the intense distrust aroused by the existing system of government that is responsible for the extent and depth of the revolt against the West. The super-imposition of an alien culture through a political system has so entangled politics and culture that every defect of that system is attributed to the civilisation which is assumed to form its background and for whose introduction in India that system has been mainly responsible. It is not therefore that the dislike of Western civilisation has engendered the belief of Indians that "it is Great Britain that has dethroned the Indian people from their greatness", as Lord Ronaldshay remarks; it is rather that the unfortunate experiences of "British commerce" and imperial domination have made Indians conclude that "the material prosperity" of the West is essentially based on the exploitation of weaker peoples. When a general shoots down an unarmed mob or an airman bombs innocent peasants, they destroy not merely the lives of the persons present but also the belief of those surviving in the ethical value of the civilisation these gallant warriors represent. And with the destruction of this belief perishes the hope of achieving any organic synthesis between the two civilisations.

THE FACADE OF SHAMS.

By arbitrarily amending the Legislative Rules so as to permit the representation of rejected demands to the Legislative Assembly and the Councils, the Government of India have demonstrated in a most cynical manner the infinite possibilities of tinkering with the facade of shams which goes by the high-sounding name of the Reform Scheme. It is an illuminating commentary on the earnestness of the Government of India to hasten the progress of this country on the road to Swaraj; and also on Lord Olivier's latest involved and conveniently vague and inconsequential statement of what Labour Government may do in a certain contingency, that while a Committee is sitting to investigate the defects of the scheme so as to confer greater powers on the legislature the Government should proceed to snatch away from the latter what little powers it has been permitted to enjoy so long. The judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bose showed that the attempt of the Bengal Government to re-introduce the demand for the salaries of the Ministers in the form of a supplementary estimate was illegal. The appeal which was filed on behalf of the Government, challenging this view, got itself entangled in such an interminable mess of legal technicalities that the Government of India have been obliged to hasten to the rescue of the blundering Bengal Government and with the help of a Fabian Secretary of State, have, with a stroke of the pen, legalised what was clearly an illegality. The Government of India may be congratulating themselves that they have at last got the better of the Swarajists, but their victory is bound to be of a Pyrrhic character; for a few more victories of this type and the Reforms which the Swarajists are stated to be trying to wreck will have been wrecked completely by the Government of India themselves. Lord Olivier has told Parliament that the Viceroy and the Governors of Bengal and the Central Provinces are considering whether the latter should exercise the power to suspend or revoke the transfer of the subjects and in his lordship's own opinion "it was a perfectly reasonable construction of the Government of India Act that the Governor might act in such a matter." The Reforms, thus, carry the means of their own destruction and the bureaucracy has only to apply the match to bring down the entire edifice of tow and pitchblend. When the transfer of subjects is revoked, the next step will be to suspend or abolish the Councils. If Lord Olivier will look into the Government of India Act he will discover that such a step, too, would be in perfect consonance with the letter of the Act. Whether the present amendment of the Legislative Rules is in consonance with the spirit of the Reforms, Lord Olivier has not cared to declare, but if he were to ask Lord Reading and his colleagues, we have no doubt but that he would be told that the step is in perfect consonance with the spirit of the Reforms, as the latter were intended only to beguile and not really satisfy the political aspirations of Indians. Mr. Jinnah and other members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee who are hoping to discover possible flaws in the present Constitution have evidently little idea of its elasticity. Let us hope the present vivid demonstration of this quality of the Constitution by the Government of India will enlighten them.

ARMS LICENSES AND NON-CO-OPERATORS.

Mr. Jayakar did well to ask Government whether the cancellations of arms licenses of certain Non-co-operators, such as had been reported, were in pursuit of a settled policy of the Government regarding Non-co-operators or whether they were the result of the exercise of discretion by individual officers. Being evidently taken aback by the home-thrust and unable to answer the query properly, Sir Maurice Hayward is reported to have first asked for "notice" of the question, but on Mr. Jayakar's pressing home the charge, he is stated to have observed that "the cancellations were in the maintenance of law and order." A reference to the list of questions and answers laid on the table of the House will show that quite a number of arms licenses granted to landowners and other villagers in North Kanara District for the protection of their crops have been cancelled by the District Collector on the ground that the holders of these licenses had actively engaged themselves in the Non-co-operation movement. The member for Kanara, Mr Karki, elicited the information from Sir Maurice Hayward that the Government had taken no steps to protect the crops of the villagers who had been deprived thus of their arms licenses. Does the Home Member consider this fact as reflecting credit on the Government? Is it the policy of the Government that henceforth no arms licenses will be granted to Non-co-operators, whatever their plight? If that is the settled policy, Government would do well to let the public know the fact in an unequivocal manner. Instead of answering Mr. Jayakar's question in a straightforward manner the Home Member indulged in a quibble. He said the licenses were cancelled "in the maintenance of law and order." No question of "law and order" was directly involved in the grant of licenses to the Kanara villagers, since the arms were wanted by them only for the protection of their crops from wild animals; and even the Collector would not, we make bold to say, hazard the suggestion that there was any danger of the arms being misused to disturb the public peace. Was not the action of the Collector, in the circumstances, unwarranted and suggestive of political vindictiveness? Would the Home Member justify the refusal of a license to otherwise qualified residents of the suburbs of Bombay, because they are "Non-co-operators" though they may be living in terror of dacoits all the year through? It is to be hoped that the Nationalist members of the Council, and for the matter of that, all public-spirited councillors, will not allow the matter to rest where the quibbling and extremely unsatisfactory reply of the Home Member has left it, but will force the Government to make a clear declaration of their policy, so that there may be no abuse of discretion by any subordinate officers in the mofussil.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatma Gandhi and The German Press.

In spite of the numerous domestic questions which naturally engage its first attention, the German Press finds space very frequently for a critical examination of Mahatma Gandhi and his "effort for Indian self-expression" as a writer in the "Frankfudter Zeitung" put it some time ago. This remarkable and well-known journal evidently has unrivalled opportunities of obtaining information about Indian affairs from first-hand sources, because, whenever it writes about Indian problems, the facts it offers for the education of its readers are astonishingly accurate. The German Press exhibits more care in ascertaining the real nature of the Indian problem than the Die-hard Press in England. Some weeks ago, the "Frankfurter-Zeitung" published a very accurate account of Congress politics, while the "Daily Telegraph" at the same time gave a garbled and blatantly partisan version of the Cocanada Congress proceedings. In the "Weser Zeitung" of June 18th, Eugen Kalkschmidt concludes the absorbingly interesting series of articles on Mahatma Gandhi, which have been given considerable prominence in that journal. Professor Kalkschmidt's summary of the Mahatma's activity before he was incarcerated is a running commentary on the essay on the Mahatma by Romain Rolland. The German professor is attracted not so much by the subjective analysis of Mahatma Gandhi from the pen of the talented French author, as by the efforts the Mahatma is making to prove to warring humanity that non-violence is the only basis of world-peace. He concludes his article by asking Europe what the latter has to say to the terrible criticism Mahatma Gandhi passed upon European civilisation when he said that "the last war had exposed the satanic nature of that civilization." Prof. Kalkschmidt's article has attracted attention all over Germany, and one may now reasonably expect an authoritative volume on Mahatma Gandhi from some modern German historian.

Security and League of Nations.

Canada, according to a Reuter's cable, has sent a letter to the League of Nations declining to adhere to the Pact of Mutual Assistance drafted by the League last year and supports Mr. MacDonald's objections which were that the proposals entailed increase rather than decrease in British naval and military forces and tended to the formation of rival groups of powers, thus reverting to the old system of alliances and counter-alliances. The Treaty of Mutual Assistance was proposed by Lord Robert Cecil and its purpose is to afford France the security which is the central fact of the Franco-German conflict. It has, however, evoked considerable opposition in Britain, particularly Labour circles, on the grounds mentioned by Mr. MacDonald. But the interview with M. Herriot by Mr. Normal Angell published in the "New Leader" in mail week shows that the question has assumed a fresh aspect. "Much certainly of the opposition (to the Treaty) would disappear." M. Herriot says, "if in fact, France is ready to make its provisions really mutual and bilateral, and accord to Germany the rights of security which she claims for herself." What the French Premier proposes is a tripartite arrangement under the League of Nations in which Germany will be permitted to join provided she will accept its obligations as well as its privileges. The proposal marks a distinct advance on the position taken up by M. Poincare who would never hear that German security might be a proper concern for European statesmanship. It does not, of course, offer a complete solution of the problem of international peace inasmuch as it merely creates a partial league and is calculated to evoke the opposition of Powers like Italy who are left out of the arrangement. But, in so far as it brings France and Germany together and thus abates their mutual fear and hatred, it is likely to pave the way for a truly international League of Nations.

Lala Lajpatrai on National Unity.

Lord Olivier's latest pronouncement on the question of Reforms has furnished another proof, if a fresh proof were needed, that India has to expect from the Labour Party nothing more nor less in the way of satisfaction of her demands than from any other party in Britain and that she must rely on her own unaided efforts to win Swaraj. This is also the conclusion which is forced upon Lala Lajpatrai as a result of his stay in England. He has had several opportunities of consulting leading members of the Government and other influential people and his melancholy conclusion in his own words, as quoted by the London correspondent of "The Hindu", is this: "Members of the Labour Cabinet do not seem to know their own mind and they are not prepared to do anything which might be used with advantage against them by the Tories and Liberals at the next General Election." The moral he draws is the inevitable one, namely, that all national forces in the country must present a united front if the goal is to be attained soon. "The condition of affairs in England", he says, "makes it all the more necessary that the Indian nationalists at home should show a united front and make as little exhibition of their differences as may be possible."

The Charka.

It is heartening to note that the value of the Charka as a potent means for the economic betterment of the masses of this country is coming to be appreciated by a steadily widening circle of people in all the provinces. The Kayasthas of Bengal form both an influential and numerous section of the population. Last week they held the 22nd annual session of the All-Bengal Kayastha Conference at Calcutta, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the province and was presided over by Rai Saheb Nagendra Nath Bose. Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference, we are glad to note, there was one relating to Charka and Khaddar. The resolution, which was moved by Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury, urged every Kayastha family of Bengal to take to Charka and Khaddar "to solve thereby the present economic stress." No single individual in Bengal has done so much to carry the message of the Charka to the homes of the poor and middle class population as Acharya Ray. The new spirit inspiring the Bengal Kayasthas is observable not only in the resolution in respect of Charka and Khaddar, but also in other resolutions pertaining to social matters. The Conference approved of inter-marriages between sub-sections of the community and protested against the practice of extorting dowries on marriage occasions. One regrets to see, however, that the Conference could not approve of Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill.

To-Night's Benefit Performance.

We have no doubt but that the benefit performance of the popular play, "Soubhadra" which the Yeshwant Sangit Mandali is giving to-night at the Dubash Theatre will be patronized by every admirer of Mr. Horniman. The public spirit which this talented company has shown is highly to be commended. It includes some of the best actors in Bombay, Mr. Sirnaik in particular being equalled by few in the art.

Women's Education in Afghanistan.

When estimating the progress that Afghanistan is making under the able guidance of its present ruler, we must not forget to mention what is being done for the elevation and enlightenment of women. The information contained in the following extract from an article in "Stri-Dharma" by Miss Jeanne Van Coover, the first American woman who has been allowed into Afghanistan, is authentic and unbiased:—

"In the educational work which Amir Aman Ullah, the progressive and enlightened ruler of Afghanistan, is developing in his country, women have not been forgotten. Two years ago, the first school for girls ever established in that country was opened under the direct patronage and supervision of the Queen. It is, of course, strictly purdah and numerous guards and servants must be passed before reaching the curtained doorway which is the last barrier to be crossed. It is like being suddenly transported into fairyland as one enters the enclosure, which consists of a large garden with rooms built around it. There is a wild riot of flowers, relieved by the green of trees and grass, but most charming of all are the brilliantly coloured costumes worn by the ladies. When the writer visited this institution, the Queen's sister, who is inspectress of the school, and half a dozen of the teachers were gathered on a broad verranda at the farther end of the garden. The place was bright and clean and provided with the usual school benches and desks, at which the girls sat. The teachers were very businesslike and the whole gave a most pleasing impression. There were three hundred and fifty pupils in the school; they were bright-looking girls, some of them quite pretty and the majority relatively fair, of the Spanish or Italian type of colouring. Among them were several of the Amir's sisters and other girls belonging to the highest social classes. There is a five years' course, the children beginning their studies at the age of seven. The curriculum is a simple one, consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, embroidery and sewing, and some very creditable samples of their handicraft were to be seen. Most of the teachers had received their education in India. Another school, for the still higher education of women, is shortly to be started; in this institution, foreign languages will be taught and pupils prepared for teaching, if they choose to follow that profession. Until the opening of this school, girls only received such instruction as an interested father might give them. As a rule, this was limited to learning to read the Koran. Few of them could write, as it was feared that such knowledge might lead to an intrigue with some man outside the anderun who might be bold enough to brave the consequences of such an act. It was the hour of recess when the visit came to an end. The garden paths were thronged with girls and the impression carried away was of a big bouquet of bright flowers as members of the different classes mingled together, the still more brilliant costumes of the teachers lending even higher tints to the scene."

A Travesty of History.

Mr. Syed Hashmi, writes:

"I would very much like some Moslem public man of Bengal to vigorously protest against the publication and inclusion in the University curriculum by the Calcutta University of a book entitled "a History of the Islamic People." Of course we do not expect the hardened materialist to fully appreciate an intensely religious movement such as the founder of Islam inaugurated, and we know what absurd blunders European biographers of the Holy Prophet are apt to commit; but in his fanatical prejudice and savage disparagement of that noble personality the German author, Dr. Gustav Weil, seems impossible to beat. He has painted almost everything concerning the Prophet in the blackest colours, imputing the worst motives to his noblest deeds and inventing "facts" to heighten the effect of these false accusations. I can easily cite dozens of instances in a small book of 160 pages, to show how the plainest facts of history have been deliberately distorted to misrepresent the character and conduct of the Holy Prophet and other eminent Moslems of the period. Here is a short sentence summing up the author's estimate of the founder of Islam. "Mohamed has spread his faith", he declares, "more by bribery, cunning, deceit and force than by conviction" (p. 48). This may suffice to indicate the nature of Dr. Weil's "History of the Islamic People"; but I do not know how to characterise the temerity of the Mussulman translator, S. Khuda Baksh, undertook to transcribe this revolting German caricature of Islam and its Prophet into English "trusting it to be welcome to students and scholars alike"!

LORDS' DEBATE.

SIKHS AND GOVERNMENT.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED AGAINST DAS.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 23.

An indistinct and hurried debate was opened by Viscount Peel in the House of Lords mainly on the Lee Report but it also involved provincial and constitutional situation. He criticised the Committee of Enquiry. Viscount Lee dwelt on the discontent in the I.C.S. Unless the morale of the Services was restored, he emphasised, there was the danger of losing India.

LORD OLIVIER'S REPLY.

Lord Olivier then made a lengthy speech from a large mass of prepared papers. The points of greatest interest to the nationalists were statements that a great bulk of the rural Sikhs thought the Government was hostile to their religious interests. This was incorrect. The Government had resolved not to intervene in purely religious issues. After the Birdwood negotiations had failed nothing further was done or contemplated nor any resort taken to extraordinary powers.

THE SAHA RESOLUTION.

Referring to Mr. Das while not saying that his support of the Saha resolution implied commendation of the deed he thought Mr. Das wanted to frighten the British public with a hint of terrible results if the Swaraj Party was not appeased. The British Government would take no action. The Government of India could take any action requisite but they had not reported any intention of taking an action against Mr. Das regarding that motion.

Lord Olivier said the wrecking policy of the Swarajists was a mere sabotage and Bengal or other Governments were justified in ignoring irrelevant votes. When the Committee of Enquiry had presented its report the British Government would be able to judge whether any steps ought to be taken to amend or alter the Act without altering the principle of the constitution. A judgment could only be formed after the Viceroy receives reports from provincial Governors and the Committee concludes the enquiry.

The debate was adjourned to Tuesday next.

LONDON PRESS ANGRY.

ATTACK ON OLIVIER.

LONDON, July 23.

In the article headed "Lord Olivier's mean speech" the "Daily Mail" dwells on Lord Olivier's praise instead of the condemnation of Mr. Das in the House of Lords on Monday. It declares the talk of this kind from a responsible British Minister at the time of crisis in India will have most lamentable effect. Lord Olivier, if too weak to govern, is too irresolute to do his duty, and he ought in like manner get out without offering a disloyal section in India what will be taken by them as an encouragement to further crime.—Reuter.

INCREASE OF PRICES OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 22.

The question of the increase of the prices of bread and flour, in which respect allegations of a wheat "corner" have been made by a section of the Press, was raised in the House of Commons by Sir H. Kingsley Wood, replying to whom Mr. Webb suggested that the advance in world prices of flour might be attributable to an unfavourable harvest and prospects in Canada and the United States.

Sir H. Kingsley Wood pointed out that the price of flour in London was raised by a shilling to-day. He suggested that operations of speculators were causing an increase of price.

Mr. Hannon suggested that speculation had occurred in America.

Sir H. Kingsley Webb said that he had no knowledge of speculation on either side of the Atlantic, but when there was an apprehension of scarcity there was always a certain amount of speculation.—Reuter.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR DEAD

ALBERT BRUCE JOY.

LONDON, July 22.

The death has occurred of Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, sculptor.—Reuter.

[Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy was born in Dublin. He was a pupil of Foley, and studied in Rome for 3 years. Among the public statues (chiefly colossal) that stands to his credit the principal are of (1) Gladstone (in front of Bow Church), (2) John Bright (Manchester), (3) Lord Kelvin (Belfast), (4) the John Bright Statue (House of Commons), (5) Bust of Viscount Morley (India), (6) Busts of King Edward VII.—in University, Manchester, Paris Chamber of Commerce, Norwich Memorial Hospital, Peace Palace (Hague), Genoa Chamber of Commerce, Royal Chelsea Hospital, the Indian Memorial (Mayo Hospital, Lahore) etc.; (7) King George V. (Public Park, Amod, India), (8) Queen Victoria (Colossal) for Victoria B. C. (9) the Maharaja of Nepal, etc.]

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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LONDON CONFERENCE

"SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES ARISE"

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 22.

Mr. MacDonold had yesterday and to-day, a long conference with chief Allied delegates to the London Conference. Susequently the Cabinet held its weekly meeting which was advanced by a day in view of the probability of the plenary session of the Conference being held to-morrow. It was noticeable to-day that Mr. Herriot was looking pale and tired, and apparently suffering from strain.

Comments of French newspapers, based on long despatches from their correspondents make it clear, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent, that serious difficulties have arisen. The difficulties are chiefly due to the attitude of bankers, notably American, towards the protocol drafted by the first Committee, on the 19th, which they consider does not sufficiently secure investors in the proposed loan of forty millions sterling to Germany.

Even M. Herriot's organ "Ere Nouvelle" joins in the chorus of newspapers declaring that bankers are influenced by politicians hostile to the Reparations Commission and aiming at preventing France from retaining her freedom of action in the event of German default.

"Le Matin" describes the difficulty as serious and almost tragic and says:—If M. Herriot refuses bankers the guarantees they require, the Dawes plan will fall to the ground. If he agrees, it will ultimately mean a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

TODAY'S PLENARY MEETING.

LONDON, July 23.

Whatever happens a full meeting of the Allied Conference to-morrow is almost certain at which reports of the three Committees appointed last week will be considered. The financial experts had two long meetings with the bankers' representatives to-day regarding the Allies' view about the security for the forty million sterling loan. It is expected that the Bankers' views will be submitted to to-morrow's Conference and a Sub-Committee or a Committee of two Experts will finish the examination of the question of the restoration of German economic unity by to-night, in readiness for the Conference's consideration to-morrow.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC WITHDRAWAL FROM RUHR.

SUB COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LEAFIELD, July 22.

The Sub-Committee, which has been engaged upon a plan for effecting an economic withdrawal from the Ruhr, to-day completed its work, and its report was to-night being drafted. The report will be considered by the full Committee to-morrow morning, and the plenary session of the Conference will be held, to-morrow afternoon.

Considerable satisfaction is felt at the agreement reached by the important Sub-Committee since its task was extremely involved. The Reparation Commission on July 15th laid down the measures which Germany must take to bring the Dawes Plan into operation, and the duty of the Sub-Committee has been to evolve a plan governing the steps which the occupying authority on its side must take to the same end. The necessity emphasised in the Dawes Report for the prompt application of the measures has been steadily borne in mind in drafting the time-table, and if, definite German legislation has been passed to the satisfaction of the Reparations Commission by August 15th it is estimated that a few weeks only will be required to restore in the Ruhr German economic authority as existed there prior to its occupation.

In the meantime, it is reported that the difficulty over the Rhineland railways, which was found insuperable by the Sub-Committee sitting to consider it, is the subject of discussions from which it is hoped some satisfactory solution will emerge.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE & CANADA.

LATTER DECLINES TO ADHERE TO PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, July 22.

Canada has sent a letter to the League of Nations declining to adhere to the Pact of Mutual Assistance drafted by the League last year. It supports Mr. MacDonald's objections, and points out that Canada has always disapproved of the obligations involved by Article Ten of the Covenant of the League while the proposed Pact creates even wider obligations.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

PROVINCAL GRANDMASTER OF SURREY.

LONDON, July 22.

The Duke of Connnaught, Grandmaster of English Freemasons, presided, to-day, over a great gathering in the Central Hall at Westminister on the occasion of installing the Prince of Wales as Provincial Grandmaster of Surrey. The proceedings which were marked with the traditional ceremony were remarkable for the enthusiasm and cheering which is not usually indulged in by masonic gatherings.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

LADY WILLINGDON AND "THE CHRONICLE".

A MEMORABLE INTERVIEW.

LORD WILLINGDON'S HOPE OF "GETTING RID OF HORNIMAN."

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

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V

We publish below the fifth instalment of Mr. Horniman's Indian Reminiscences. In this instalment Mr. Horniman continues his account of his relations with the Government House, which remained cordial until the beginning of 1916 when, however, "I began to note a change, which I attributed—correctly I think—to the influence and machinations of the persons who were inspiring the tremendous campaign, which aimed at my social and public ruin—an attempt as Mr. Jinnah truly said in the Police Court, 'to drive Mr. Horniman outof Bombay.'" Simultaneously the articles, which were the foundation of the "Briton" case began to appear. "Ordinarily", Mr. Horniman writes:—"I do not suppose that anybody could have been expected to take any notice of the kind of disgraceful, scurrilous attacks published in a journal of such a low type. But it became quickly apparent to me that there was something more than mere scurrility behind it, and the information I was able to obtain, showed that the articles were not only inspired but actually written by a person or persons, in an important position, with the assistance of another gentleman, who, for a time, obtained a spurious prominence in the public life of Bombay and basked in the sunshine of the favours of the Secretariat."

Mr. Horniman refers to the "Briton" case because "the initiation of this attempted moral assassination coincided with a most pronounced change of attitude towards me on the part of Lord Willingdon."

Mr. Horniman, then, proceeds to describe an extraordinary interview he had with Lady Willingdon in the course of which the latter sought to persuade him that the "Chronicle" had taken a mistaken course in supporting Mrs. Besant and the Home Rule League and to complain about the "Chronicle's" support of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's attack on the waste of public money involved in gubernatorial tours.

Until the beginning of the year 1916 I continued to be the recipient of invitations to Government House, and wherever I was present at functions graced by their Excellencies, on the race-course and elsewhere, I was invariably singled out by one or both of them for the most genial attentions, even to the extent of congratulations on my journalistic and public activities. At Poona in 1914 Lord Willingdon was very eulogistic of the "Chronicle's" sound attitude on the war, and the excellent effect it was having on Indian opinion and he congratulated me on the correctness of our daily forecasts of the results of German strategy in the early phases, especially one constant reiteration of the opinion that Von Kluck was bound to fail in his attempt to take Paris, being strategically *en l'air*. When I returned from the Congress at Lucknow I was actually congratulated on my speech on the Press Act, when I met Lord and Lady Willingdon at the races a few days after.

From the beginning of 1916, however, I began to note a change, which I attributed—correctly I think—to the influence and machinations of the persons who were inspiring the tremendous campaign, which aimed at my social and public ruin—an attempt, as Mr. Jinnah truly said in the Police Court "to drive Mr. Horniman out of Bombay." Simultaneously the atrocious articles, which were the foundation of the infamous "Briton" case, began to appear. Ordinarily, I do not suppose that anybody could have been expected to take any notice of the kind of disgraceful, scurrilous attacks published in a journal of such a low type. But it became quickly apparent to me that there was something more than mere scurrility behind it, and the information I was able to obtain, showed that the articles were not only inspired but actually written by a person or persons, in an important position, with the assistance of another gentleman, who, for a time, obtained a spurious prominence in the public life of Bombay and basked in the sunshine of the favours of the Secretariat. For sometime a proof-sheet of one of these articles was in my possession and there could be no doubt as to the handwriting of the person, who had carried out the corrections and emendations. I decided to let the articles go on, until the writer, or writers, were clearly committed to the publication of a libel. They were obviously endeavouring to maintain just that degree of obscurity of phraseology which they supposed would protect them if they were taken into Court, but their lack of skill and clumsiness caused them to fail, and after the third or fourth week I felt I had a clear case. Some of my friends, notably Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad (as he then was) and his fellow-directors, endeavoured to persuade me to ignore the articles, on the ground that the journal itself was beneath contempt. But I never had any doubt in my own mind—on account of the public aspect of the matter—that I was taking the right course in prosecuting the proprietor, Editor and Printer of the paper, and, it is right to add, that once I had taken the step of initiating a prosecution. Mr. Setalwad and all my friends stood firmly by and rendered every possible assistance. The whole period of the hearing of this case was naturally one of great personal distress, and the recollection of it is nauseous. In a very long experience as a journalist, I have never known a case so unscrupulously conducted, allegations so recklessly made in Court, without a vestige of decent evidence to support them and witnesses so obviously tutored. I cannot decide in my mind yet, whether I was well-advised in letting the matter drop when the case concluded, instead of pursuing it to the exposure of the influential persons behind the scenes, who led their ignorant tools into such a disaster and then left them to their fate. But I had grown so sick of the whole nauseous business, that I yielded, not unwillingly, to the view of those who urged that an endeavour to bring into the light of day, the real possessor of the "hidden hand," would involve an unnecessary extension of a scandal, which was honourably closed, as far as I was concerned; though I had in my possession plenty of material on which to work, had I chosen to carry the matter further.

* * * *

My reason for referring to this unpleasant recollections in these memoirs, is that as I have mentioned, the initiation of this attemped moral assassination coincided with a most pronounced change of attitude towards me on the part of Lord Willingdon and his entourage, so much so, that while the thing was at its height, His Excellency deliberately turned his head away, in order to avoid having to acknowledge me, when we happened to meet in the enclosure on the race-course. After that, of course, he never had the opportunity of returning any salute on my part. When I passed Lady Willingdon later on the same afternoon she gave me a very genial bow. Very shortly after, she left for England and was away till the end of the summer. After she left I received information, through private channels, that my name had been taken off the Government House list. Not long after the "Briton" case had reached its inevitable termination, I attended a function at which Lord Willingdon was giving away prizes to successful scholars. When he passed down the line shaking hands with the principal persons assembled, I deliberately turned aside on his approaching me with extended hand.

The sequel is interesting. On Lady Willingdon's return in the fall of the year, she found that relations with the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" had been cut off on both sides, in addition to which various acts of the Governor and his Government were under a sharp bombardment of criticism. This, presumably, did not suit her book. I had, at the time, quite put out of

(Continued on page 9.)

GURU-KA-BAGH.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

MAHANT GETS DECREE AGAINST S. G. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 23.

The decree granted the other day by Mirza Aslambeg, Revenue Assistant of Amritsar for the ejectment of Sir Gangaram and the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee from the Guruka Bagh lands in favour of Mahant Sunderdas under the Tenancy Act has almost come up as a surprise. It will be remembered that in August 1922, the Prabandhak Committee had fought a big Gurukabagh Morcha for the possession of the lands attached to the Gurdwara but the struggle had been brought to an end by the intervention of Sir Gangaram of Lahore who had secured the said lands on lease from the Mahant and had allowed free access to the Akalis. The period of lease which was one year expired in November 1923. It was therefore towards the beginning of the present year that Mahant Sunderdas claimed possession of the land from the lessee and thus brought a suit against Sir Gangaram and the S.G.P.C. It is understood that the Mahant intends to apply for the execution of the decree. The defendants did not contest this suit.

VICEROY TO MEET GOVERNORS.

LORD LYTTON PROCEEDING TO SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The "Statesman" understands that arrangements are proceeding for the Viceroy to meet all the Provincial Governors in Conference at Simla at the end of the present month when the complications in the administration of the various provinces will be considered.

The Dacca correspondent of the "Englishman" states that Lord Lytton is proceeding to Simla immediately.

A JUDGMENT REVERSED.

U. P. GOVT.'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walsh delivered judgment in the Government appeal from the acquittal of Mr. Khare, Vakil and Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi and Mr. Dhulekar, also a Vakil, on a charge of disobeying the orders of the Police Sub-Inspector in connection with a procession. Their Lordships sentenced each of them to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

QUESTION OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Ashfaque wires from Aurangabad City, under date July 23rd:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali has wired to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—"Met Ansari to-day. We both earnestly request you accept Presidentship of Belgaum Congress. Your acceptance essential for our work. Reaching Bombay on 26th instant."

JOURNALISM IN THE EAST.

SIR RODERICK JONES' TRIBUTE.

LONDON, July 23

Sir Roderick Jones was entertained at a luncheon by the Institute of Journalists on the occasion of the conclusion of his World tour. He dealt informally with the newspaper and journalistic position in the Far East and India and paid a tribute to the good tone and remarkable technical efficiency of the Japanese Press and the English newspapers in the Far East and India. He emphasised the growing desire of the best Chinese Journalists and the Vernacular Press in India to attain the highest English standard of journalism and predicted enormous development of journalism in China during the next twenty years.—Reuter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

LONDON, July 22.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons considered to-day the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill, which, with minor amendments, was ordered to be reported.—Reuter.

PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The local Labour Union has decided to present a purse to Mr. Gandhi before he starts on his tour next month. The amount is to be devoted to the production of khaddar.

A PESHAWAR OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent reports that a serious outrage occurred there on Sunday. Two gunners of the Royal Artillery were at Shahi Bagh walking through the zoo and were standing in front of one of the cages when an unknown man came up behind them and fired a number of shots with an automatic pistol wounding both men severely. The assailant escaped. One of the wounded men is progressing favourably but the condition of the other is believed to be serious.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

STATISTICS BILL.

CONSIDERATION ADJOURNED TO NEXT SESSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 23.

The chief feature of to-day's proceedings of the Council is the turn given to the discussion on the Statistics Bill. There was an element of Nationalists and Indian capitalists determined to oppose the first reading and another section, though small equally bent upon overpraising the Bill as a counterblast to opposition. If the motion had been pressed to a division with the active canvassing on both sides a majority in either case would have been narrow and bitter feelings would have been the legacy of the whole debate. Instead a happy turn was given to the proceedings by the speech of Mr. Jayaker. Mr. Jayakar's speech is always well listened to even when he is strenuously opposing Government measures. His speech is ever a nicely balanced statement of the case for and against and much interest attached to the attitude he would take towards the measures. He urged the Government to consider the advisability of deferring to the public opinion and postponing the consideration to the next session and reintroducing the improved Bill. Credit is due to Government for acceding to the suggestion and gracefully not opposing the motion of Mr. Pahalajani for adjournment of consideration. This result has restored good feelings all round which showed itself immediately in relaxed attitude of the house when the second reading Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act was taken up and the measure adopted without discussion except for the heroic attempts on the part of Messrs. Nariman and Joshi to whip up the House into stern attitude and demand greater Indianisation of the Karachi Port Trust Board.

The Council assembled to-day at 2 p.m. The earlier part of the day saw considerable canvassing for and against the Statistics Bill. The odds are that the Bill will pass the first reading with liberty to members to bring amendments during the second reading without technical objections being raised.

After the interpellation period was over and before the discussion on the Statistics Bill was continued Mr. Lalji Narayanji enquired if the Hon. Home Member would agree to postpone the consideration of the Bill and circulate it for opinion of commercial bodies.

Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward reserved the final decision to a later stage.

Mr. Addyman continued discussion on the Bill. He welcomed the measure as marking a forward step in providing an effective machinery for a better settlement of labour disputes. Speaking from an intimate acquintance with labour conditions in the Bombay Presidency for over sixteen years he claimed the proposed Bill would go a long step to facilitate settlement of strikes in their early stages when they were in a most critical condition. In Bombay they had experienced strikes almost every year since 1919 and with capital and labour more or less inclined to be obstinate and unreasonable often and on statistics collected under provisions of the Bill would help Government to effectively intervene to settle these disputes. In absence of an independent and authentic statistic whenever differences arse before capital and labour capitalists presented their own case and labour presented a different case and that too through irresponsible and self-appointed labour leaders He meant by self-appointed leaders persons who had no first hand knowledge of labour conditions. He thought the cost of the operations of the Bill were already being incurred and even if it were to be freshly incurred that expenditure would amply repay the cost. Mr. Addyman also claimed the European Textile Association approved of the principles of the Bill. He next suggested modification of the Bill as to exclude shops from its purview and to restrict the penal clauses to imposition of fines only not exceeding Rs. 500.

Mr. Jayakar leader of Swarajya Party speaking on the Bill said the introduction of the Bill has secured a general expression of opinion in favour of the main principles of the Bill though with reservations. In the United States they waited for nearly 25 years after the establishment of the labour office and the Bombay Government had reasons to congratulate itself on being able to secure a general support of the house within four years of opening of the labour office. Mr. Jayakar said he had discussed the Bill with representatives of both labour and capital and he found there were genuine difficulties in the way of the mill-owners accepting the Bill as it stood. He has gone into the whole history of the legislation in different countries with the help of Mr. Shirras and he suggested to Government to make available to members exhaustive literature on the subject. Mr. Jayakar urged Government to restrict the scope of the Bill clearly by provisions in the Bill itself to matters of industrial importance and to either drop out completely the penal clause of the Bill or restrict penalties to fine only. He also desired that power of authorising agents of Director of Labour to enter factories and prosecuting for alleged cases of obstruction should not be left to the Director of Labour but must be vested either in a committee composed of representatives of capital and labour or an Industrial court as contemplated under the Trade Disputes Bill. In conclusion Mr. Jayakar urged Government to withdraw the Bill from this session to circulate it for opinion to commercial bodies and to present it in an improved form in the October session when bill would meet with a sympathetic consideration of the House.

LABOUR'S MAGNA CARTA.

Mr. S. K. Bole characterised the Bill as a *magna carta* of Labour. He said compulsion under the law was essential to collect full statistics. In the case of the dismissal of over 1,000 men of the G.I.P. Railway

(Continued on next page.)

S. INDIA FLOODS

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

OVER 100 LIVES LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Official intimation has been received here that unusual and presistenc rainfall in the early part of last week has caused unprecedented flood in Travancore and Cochin States. In Ghat section Shencottah Trilon Railway breached at several places. Transhipment is impossible in the high ranges. All the bridges within fifteen miles of Munnar near Coimbatore have been washed away. Munnar Bazar, State buildings, and coolie lines were considerably damaged. Hundred and ten lives are reported to have been lost in that area and a numerous cattle and many persons are reported to have been injured, including one European planter Shoranur bridge in the Cochin Railway has been partially destroyed and other breaches also are reported. Many roads in the State are under water. Trichur is completely isolated and is being surrounded with flood. Damage to property and crop is reported to be considerable. No loss of life from Cochin State is reported.

RAILWAY DISLOCATIONS CONTINUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Enquiries made at the local headquarters of the South Indian Railway go to show that the dislocation caused to the South Indian Railway traffic still continues. South India still remains entirely cut off from all railway communication from Madras. Further breach to the extent of sixty feet occurred near Coloroon bridge north between Chidambaram and Shiyali at about 7 o'clock this morning. Passengers trains which till yesterday were run as far as Shiyali will from to-day run only as as far as Chidambaram, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles from Madras. An anxious crowd was seen this morning at the Egmore Railway Station making enquiries about the condition in the flooded area.

FURTHER RISE IN CAUVERY EXPECTED.

FALL OF 6 FEET OF WATER AT ERODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

The latest report regarding the floods shows that the water in the Cauvery is increasing and a further rise is apprehended. The District Magistrate of Salem has wired Government saying that no distress has been caused except by the collapse of houses and the washing away of crops. The booking of passengers from Salem beyond Karur has been stopped. Big breaches have occurred at various points between Shyali and Vitnis. warankoil. Yesterday's up and down Ceylon mails had to turn back. Through communication between Madras and Mayavaram has been cut off. The latest reading shows a fall of six feet at Erode from the 36 feet of the previous day. Many villages are affected in the flooded area.

GRIM TALE OF RACK AND RUIN.

RELIEF PARTIES PROCEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

Regarding the floods in Malabar enquiries show that the havoc done to property and the live stock is immense. It was raining incessantly for the last seventeen days. Stray cases of human casualities are also reported. Many houses in Thiruppalar near Alatur have fallen. There the water rose to 8 feet in the streets. At Ottopalam, houses have been seriously damaged and the tile factory on the banks of the Bharatapuza was completely washed away and no trace of the building could be seen.

The Ramakrishna Mission of Madras has, to-day, sent two parties of workers to the flooded area to reconnoitre the conditions and to start relief work if necessary.

CAUVERY DELTA WATER.

MADRAS GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 22.

The Government of Madras have issued the following further communique regarding the Mysore-Madras Cauvery agreement:—

Since the last communique on the subject of agreement recently concluded between this Government and the Mysore Government relating to the supplies in the river Cauvery was published more definite statements have appeared in the press to the effect that the shortage of water in the Cauvery Delta in the early part of this month was due to water being impounded in the Krishnaraja sagara Reservoir in Mysore. Government cannot too strongly deprecate in the interest of those amongst the public who are mainly affected by the conditions in the river Cauvery, such reckless statements particularly in view of the fact that if correct facts were desired they could readily be ascertained. The facts are briefly as follows:—During the greater part of June and during the first week of July rainfall in the catchment of the Cauvery was deficient. No water was impounded in Krishnarajasagar Reservoir until 11th July. It is hardly necessary to point out that the remedy for occasional scarcity in the Cauvery Delta which has occurred from time to time in the past lies in the construction of a Cauvery reservoir at Metur which has been rendered possible by the agreement recently arrived at with the Mysore Government.

NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22

There are no signs of an improvement in the position caused by the floods on the South Indian Railway. Transhipment has been found impossible and all trains have been cancelled. The boat mail which left yesterday got as far as Villupuram and this mail has now been discontinued. A passenger train is however running between Madras and Shiyali. Madras received no South Indian mails to-day owing to transhipment being impossible.

NORMAL SITUATION IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 23.

The Senior Superintendent of Police informed the Press that nothing has been reported during the past 24 hours and the situation may now be considered as having reached normal. Two main investigations into the riots at Sadar Bazar and Chandni Chowk and the adjoining streets are now proceeding and each of these investigations is being conducted by an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department assisted by local Sub-Inspectors. Mr. Roop Narain Ali, Magistrate, is associated with the enquiry in Sadar Bazar and Mr. Baniad Hussain, First Class Magistrate, is associated with the Chandni Chowk inquiry. About 21 persons injured in the disturbances are still in the hospital. Police pickets are gradually being withdrawn as the situation improves, but the city will be vigilantly patrolled until confidence is completely restored.

AZAN AND ARTI INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 23.

The Muslims explain in connection with the Azan and the Arti incident which occurred during the early hours of yesterday morning and a report of which was sent to the press last night, that whenever Islam is in peril such early prayers are ordained in the Quran in order to bring about peace and that the Muslims did not purposely do so to injure the feelings of the Hindu community. Early this morning also it was reported that such prayers were offered in some mosques.

A SMALL INCIDENT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed for 12 hours for want of official confirmation.)

DELHI, July 22.

A small incident was reported during the early hours of this morning in a *mohalla* near Fatepuri Mosque. It appears that some Muhammadans sleeping in the Mosque got up rather too early (about 1 a.m. or so) and began to sound *azan* (prayer call). Immediately some Hindus in a neighbouring temple began to beat their bells and drums for *arti* (Hindu prayers). The police who received news and arrived on the spot stopped both, and quiet prevailed. A meeting of prominent Hindus was held this evening in Gadodia stores to discuss the present situation, a report of proceedings of which is awaited.

TILAK MEMORIAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 22.

Another interesting function took place to-day at 11 a.m. of laying the corner stone of the Tilak Memorial. The Tilak Home Rule League has set apart a lakh of rupees for the construction of the Memorial with a hall, a library and a regular staff. After the religious ceremony was over, Mr. Kelkar dwelt upon the details of the scheme. The site where the Memorial is being built has been presented to the Tilak Memorial Committee by Pandit Jagannath Maharaj, of the famour Tai Maharaj Case. Pt. Motilal Nehru in a few remarks appreciated the efforts of the Committee and thanked Jagannath Maharaj for his splendid donation to be utilised for the memorial in honour of his adopted father Lok. Tilak. He wished every success to the Institution. Panditji then visited the Tilak Mahavidyalaya where he was welcomed by Mr. C. V. Vaidya. Pandit Motilal asked the students to accept any knowledge from any language and country and hoped the students would keep the high ideal of emulating Tilak's life.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. Gharpure the pleasant function terminated. Pandit Motilal visits the New Poona College and the Anath Vidyarthi Graha this evening. A private meeting of the Swarajists and a public lecture to-morrow evening close his visit.

TILAK JAYANTI AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 23.

The Tilak Jayanti was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. Municipal schools were closed. A public meeting was held and speeches were delivered eulogising his services to the country and the people.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES

REJECTED GRANTS TO BE RE-INTRODUCED

AN EXECULIVE FIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued announcing an amendment made to the Indian Legislative rules with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. The Amendment is by way of addition to the rules relating to the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam. The additional rules as regards the Legislative Assembly says:—An estimate may be presented to the Assembly for an additional or supplementary grant which the Assembly has reduced. The new rule relating to all Provincial Legislatures says:—An estimate may be presented to the Council for an additional or supplementary grant in respect of any demand to which the Council has previously refused its assent or the amount of which the Council has reduced either by reduction of the whole grant or by omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from preivous page).

Workshop at Matunga the alleged reason was the individual output of the labour was less than half of the usual output. When labourers denied the allegation and demanded statistics the Agent refused to furnish them and there was no way of ascertaining true facts. Continuing Mr. Bole said he could understand the opposition of capitalists but not of the socalled sympathisers of the masses except that they were opposing for opposition sake. Mr. Bole had to be called to order over three times by the President as wandering from the point before the House and introducing irrelevant issues.

At this stage the House adjourned for tea for half an hour till 4-30 p.m.

After the tea interval Mr. Adwani speaking on the Bill urged postponement of the Bill and pointed out the working of the Bill presented many practical difficulties.

Mr. Swaminarayan opposed the first reading of the Bill on the ground it was out of place at the time when industries were passing through hard times and legislation was more within the purview of central than the provincial Government.

Mr. L. S. Hudson of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Clayton of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce spoke on the Bill supporting it in the main principles but suggesting modifications.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the Bill as absolutely essential to the industrial and economic progress of the country.

A NECESSARY MEASURE.

Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Labour Office speaking on the Bill claimed the attitude of the Labour Office has been throughout to treat capital and labour as twin branches of the same family. The Bill was a necessary measure from all view points. Statistics to be useful must be complete and authentic. It was true that the Labour Office had received co-operation as a rule from the capitalists and members of other industries but there were occasions when information was refused. As an instance he referred to the case of the engineering federation who declined information on the ground they would entail labour and in their opinion could serve no useful purpose. There was also another factor that of undue delay. In one case information was received seven months too late. The Ahmedabad millowners had in a letter on the Bill approved its principles suggesting only minor modifications. Bombay was in several respects advanced industrially 21 per cent. of the population of the province were occupied in industrial work which was considerably higher than the figures of Madras and Bengal. Mr. Shirras congratulated the House on the high level of the debate and dispassionate character of criticism.

Mr. Surve further supported the Bill. Mr. Pahlajani, Deputy President moved that in deference to the general opinion consideration of the Bill be adjourned to the October Session to enable Government to consult commercial bodies and introduce an improved Bill. The Hon. Home Member not opposing the motion and leaving it to the vote of the House the motion for adjournment was agreed to. The Hon. Home Member expressed the hope that when the Bill was introduced in the next Session in an improved form the House would co-operate with Government in passing the second and the third reading in the October Session itself.

The Hon. Home Member withdrew from the agenda before the House the Trade Disputes Bill.

LAND REVENUE CODE.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member, next moved that the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code be taken up and explained the report of the Select Committee could not be circulated before that morning and hoped the Council would not insist upon notice of 15 days required by standing orders.

On the President consulting the House Mr. Javakar, explained how the Bill proposed drastic changes in regard to acquisition of private lands and the House could not do justice to the Bill in this Session. Consideration of the Bill was accordingly adjourned. The Hon. Mr Cowasji Jehangir next presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act.

Mr. Nariman raised a point of order that the Report of the Select Committee was not in order as the majority of signatories, that is five out of 9 had dissenting notes. The President ruled the objection as out of order. Several amendments of which notice had been given were withdrawn by leave of the House and certain minor amendments by Mr. Abdula Haroon not being opposed by the Government the House passed the second and the third reading of the Bill without discussion. The House adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

A meeting of the elected members of the Bombay Council including members of the Swaraj Party, Ministers and other parties is being held within closed doors to consider the attitude towards the Reforms Committee and formulate a joint representation to the Committee. Both the Indian Executive Council members were also present.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, July 23.

It was anticipated the Bill for the collection of Statistics would prove a non-controversial measure but that anticipation has been falsified and the measure is likely to meet with the fate of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The Bill as the title indicates provides for collection of statistical information for public purposes. Under the bill "industry" includes (a) any business trade undertaking or calling of employers (b) any calling service employment handicraft or industrial occupation or a vocation of employees and (c). A branch of industry or a group of industries Not only is the definition of "industry" too wide but the Clause 6 of Section 4 gives the Government unlimited powers to extend the Act to any purpose. Section 10 gives power to Agents of Director of Statistics to enter factories as a matter of right to make enquiries. Section 11 provides punishment for refusing or neglecting to supply information or supplying false information which is simple imprisonment extending to 6 months or fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or both. According to Sir Maurice Hayward general principles of the Statistical Acts are almost universally accepted and India is now almost alone among the chief industrial countries in being without legislation for collection of statistics The Imperial Statistical Conference which met in London in 1920 definitely supported the principle of collecting statistics under statutory powers. Since the Bombay Government Labour Office was founded in April 1921 statistics have been collected without compulsion in a few exceptional cases notably in engineering trades. Smaller concerns have been unwilling to furnish statistics although they were given assurances that no individual returns would be published Recent industrial strikes in the Presidency especially in Ahmedabad have proved a necessity for complete and accurate information. At the last wage census 39 mills only out of 64 gave information required. In order therefore to obtain full and accurate statistics of labour, as is customary in other industrial countries, it has been deemed necessary to follow the example of those countries.

The debate was opened by Mr. J. A Key, after Sir Maurice Hayward had introduced the Bill. Mr. Kay characterised the Bill as superfluous, mischievious and uneconomical. Mr. Kay urged the Government to be content with voluntary co operation they received and where it was defective make use of their factory inspectors. Government would not receive an adequate value for Rs 2 lakhs they proposed to spend.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS.

Mr. Gordhandas Patel, representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association followed Mr. Kay he strongly criticised the omission of the Government to circulate the Bill for opinion to commercial bodies and he said it was a fit matter for the Government of India to legislate upon. Mr. Nariman also opposed the Bill. He warned the Government that strenuous opposition will be offered to the first reading of the Bill unless Government undertake not to press for retention of Clause 6 of Section 4 or other drastic provisions Under this provision the Governor-in-Council, can, by notification in the "Gazette," extend the scope of the Bill to any other matter. Mr. Nariman asked what guarantee there was the provisions of the Bill would not be applied to harass the Congress Committees, inconvenient political opponents engaged in any calling or trade from a lawyer to petty merchant and referred to misuses made of the Passports Act. The Council would certainly be justified in throwing out the Bill or instead adopting a motion for circulation of the Bill for public opinion.

He said it was all well for the Hon. Home Member to dazzle the House with the list of the countries which had acts of a parallel nature on their statue book but was there a single country amongst them which was in the unfortunate position of India without autonomy in her own land If Government chose to abuse the provisions of the Bill what remedy did people have against such a contingency?

Mr. Lalji Narayanji said he chiefly opposed the Bill on the ground that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau had not been consulted on the provisions of the Bill. He did not, however, confine himself to that issue. He asked why had not the Government of India taken up this Bill also when it had undertaken to shoulder the Bill relating to the creation of industrial courts. Was there any ulterior motive in it that Government of Bombay should legislate for a province in which industries were in hands mainly of Indians letting Bengal which had quite enough jute for its base industry in hands of Europeans. He said he did distrust Government and would oppose giving of extensive powers. Let Government give them self-government and he would then willingly give Government all wide powers they asked for.

Mr. Lalji Narainji was followed by the Home Secretary who gave a plausible explanation as to why the Government of India were not legislating in the matter. He said the Government of India were of opinion that as conditions in different provinces varied they would leave it to the provinces which were sufficiently advanced to take steps.

Mr. Montgomerie gave an assurance to the House of *bona fide* intentions of Government in bringing forward the legislation. His assurance ought to be acceptable to the House.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji who followed the Home Secretary made it clear that he has not been satisfied either with the explanation or the assurance.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 23.

At the question time in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Bhopatkar wanted a copy of the sanction accorded by Government to the filing of suit against the Poona City Municipality or its members for presentation of addresses to different national leaders and in connection with Mr. Tilak's statue. But the Home Member informed Mr. Bhopatkar that confidential resolutions relating to pending litigation could not be laid on the Council Table

The same member elicited the fact that only three out of 49 political prisoners were placed in the separate division.

"TIMES OF INDIA" PRIZE SCHEME

Mr. Dixit (Surat) drew attention to the announcement of a prize scheme made by the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly" of the 5th August. Mr Dixit was informed that the proprietors of the paper had been warned of the infringement of Section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code involved in the announcement in question.

In reply to his question, Mr. Mukadam was informed that it appeared on enquiry that officers on tour had not infrequently enjoyed the hospitality of Sardar Dalal at Rustampura in the Panch Mahals District.

There was a series of supplementary questions on the Government's reply to Mr Nariman's question about the pamphlet written by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh for the Bombay Development Directorate. It was stated that he was engaged with a view to give greater publicity to the development schemes in Bombay and to help in advertising the land which will be brought into the market, and that Mr. Singh was paid two hundred guineas for writing the pamphlet and that the "Times of India" was paid about Rs. 2,250 for printing it

HITCHCOCK LIBEL CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

Arguments for both sides in the Hitchcock Libel case concluded to-day.

The appellant's counsel continuing his arguments said that the allegations made if true, were serious but he did not think Mr. Hitchcock fell thereby in the estimation of any person. The damages decreed by the Lower Court was too large and a nominal amount would have answered the purpose of vindicating the complainant's character. His case was that to show that Mr. Hitchcock must have known what took place at Ottapalayam and if he knew that was sufficient justification for fair comments.

The Advocate-General on behalf of Mr. Hitchcock argued that there was absolutely no foundation for inference of Mr. Hitchcock's knowledge of the occurrences at Ottapalayam. It was assumed by Non-co-operators tha Mr. Hitchcock was at the back of the conspiracy and he went away from Ottapalayam to free himself from the responsibility. This charge was not supported by evidence. The question whether it was a fair comment did not arise at present and what the other side called matter of comment was really an assertion of fact which must be justified and failing justification the appellant must confess to have published Libel. The Advocate-General pressed for full amount of damages claimed by the complainant in the Lower Court, namely, Rs. 20,000 and said that Rs. 6,000 awarded by the Sub-Court was inadequate and that a substantial damage was justified on the ground of the subsequent conduct of the appellant.

Judgment was reserved.

MONDAY'S HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

Hearing was resumed to-day at the High Court before Justice Ramesam and Justice Reilly of the Hitheock Libel Case. Counsel for the appellant pleaded in justification of the report and its publication. His contention was that Mr. Hitchcock was at Ottapalam at the time the disturbances, which were attributed to police took place. Mr. Hitchcock, having been the head of the police could not have been ignorant of the conspiracy on the part of the police. Absence of any explanation as to why he went away without taking any action in the matter was tantamount to his having permitted the police to commit the various acts of disturbance. The Vakil then proceeded to read the evidence in the case both documentary and oral.

A Calcutta message states, Mr. H. A. Charles, Assistant Inspector of Watch and Ward Department of the East Indian Railway Locomotive Works, who was arrested in connection with the assault on Railway coolies by Bugkhas last week, has been released on bail.

A Darjeeling message says, the returning members of the Everest expedition are expected here at the beginning of August.

LATEST CABLES.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

A DAY FOR SIGHT-SEERS.

LONDON, July 23.

In anticipation of a crisis at the Inter-Allied Conference there was an unusual crowd of sight-seers in the Downing Street to-day.

The principal Allied delegates were closeted with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas in the Cabinet room this morning.

The Sub-Committee mentioned yesterday has not completed its labours as expected. The holding of the Plenary Conference will depend on the result of its labours.—Reuter.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

M. HERRIOT'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, July 23.

Paris.—Uneasiness about possible Conference developments is expressed by all newspapers to-day. It is feared that M. Herriot, while determined not to yield France's right of an isolated action in the event of the German default, may accept a compromise which would simply gild the bitter pill.

The "Petit Parisien" suggests that M. Herriot should not hesitate to sacrifice forty millions' loan, rather than permit an encroachment on the Treaty and sovereignty of France.

Paris, July 23.—The Havas Agency says:—According to the "Le Journal", M. Herriot will visit Paris during the interval between the day on which the Allies will reach an agreement and the day on which the Germans will arrive in London. The purpose of the visit is to see Parliament before undertaking negotiations with the Germans.

The "Quotodien", Leftist organ, remarks, if so many guarantees are necessary for investors for the repayment of small sums, it is inexplicable why so few guarantees were allowed to France for huge sums. Papers emphasise the fact that M. Herriot holds a free hand in view of France's freedom of action.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 23.

The following were the totals at the end of shooting at 900 yards' range at Bisley:—Australia 1,874; South Africa 1,853; Britain 1,825; Canada 1,820; and India 1,759. Shearim (Australia) secured top score of 48, Halley (South Africa), Dickman (Britain) and Wilson (Canada) scoring 47 each.—Reuter.

MORE SINN FEINERS RELEASED.

LONDON, July 23.

The Sinn Feiners, Messrs. Art O'Brien and Sean McGrath, were released to-day after having served half the term of their sentences.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS ASSN. RULES.

LONDON, July 23.

A meeting of the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association in London at which Japan was represented, recommended the following alterations to the Davis Cup conditions:—That Courts shall be either grass turf or of natural or artificial gritty material, that the choice of ground, court-surface and the make of the ball shall be determined by priority in a draw, that the player representing a nation under residential qualification shall be eligible to represent the nation of his birth after two years' interval Under the present regulations ties must be played on grass unless otherwise agreed.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 23.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council heard to-day the arguments of counsel to determine whether the Crown can instruct the Governor-General of North Ireland to appoint a member to the Irish Boundary Commission in view of the refusal of the Government of North Ireland to do so. The Committee announced that they reserved the decision and would communicate advice privately to the King.—Reuter.

1,114 TOTAL ARRESTS.

SITUATION AT TARAKESHWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The situation at Tarakeswar remains unchanged. Every day sixteen Satyagrahis offer themselves for arrest and are arrested. It is reported that up till yesterday 1,114 arrests have been made. On Monday twelve Satyagrahis were released from the Bankura Jail and nineteen from the Hughly Jail and on Tuesday twenty-one more were released.

On Monday four arrested Satyagrahis were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and ten to two months' simple imprisonment each. On Tuesday another batch of ten men were sent to two months' simple imprisonment each and a boy was confined till the rising of the Court.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

MR. JAYAKER ON ITS DEFECTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

Speaking on the Children's Protection Bill, Mr. Jayakar, leader of the Swaraj Party said "It is not without hesitation that I support the first reading of this Bill. We are told that there cannot be two opinions about the principle of this Bill, but that is not saying much, for there are cases of legislation where a good principle is smothered by controversial and objectionable details. Such is the case with this Bill. This Bill is one of those hazardous experiments, hazardous in any country, but more so, in India, because here the police have not yet become *indianised* in the personnel or sentiment and the parents have not become so assertive as to enforce their rights against undue interference. This House has, therefore, to be cautious that in its anxiety to protect the children, it does not put into the hands of the executive larger power of interference with our domestic life than the necessity of the case requires.

A RISKY PROVISION.

In this fine adjustment of these two rival considerations lies the difficulty of this Bill. It is a curious mixture of good and bad provisions for instance to define a police station as a place of safety to which a minor girl of 16 could be taken at the instance of a Police officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector, and is detained there until the Police officer chooses to bring her before a court of law is, having regard to the present conditions and state of the police in this country a most risky provision. It loses sight entirely of the popular sentiments in matters relating to the police. The sentiment I am voicing before this House, is not only that of a querulous Swarajist but of the most quiet and self-respectful people in this country whose desire throughout life is to keep out of the influence and power of the police station, as far as they can help. I do not wish to say anything more on this point, because I feel that under the present circumstances, things must be as they are. It is, therefore, necessary that some safeguards must be provided in this Bill, like for instance production of the child within 24 hours before a court of law, except under exceptional and unavoidable circumstances, to be proved to the satisfaction of the court. I am sure this is a sentiment of most of the Indians of whatever nationality.

GLARING DEFECTS.

Consider in this connection further that the Bill confers on the police power to enter a house with a search warrant and remove the children which is likely to be grossly abused, unless controlled with proper safeguards exercised by a highly placed responsible and sympathetic officer. There are other traces in the Bill of its having been drafted in hurry. For instance under section 9 any person having the actual charge of, or control over a child or young person, or treats the child in the manner provided in that section is liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both, and yet under section 11 any person having control, etc., over the children etc. allows the children to reside in or frequent a brothel (a far more serious offence) is punishable with six months imprisonment of either description and Rs. 200 fine or both. There is thus a great disparity between the punishment provided in these two cases and I am sure, the Select Committee in the consideration of the Bill, will remedy such patent defects. The Committee will have likewise to be very cautious in considering some of the widest powers which the Bill give to the executive. For instance under the cover of this Bill, Government are seeking to take to themselves, very serious powers of inspection and control of institutions which they do not ordinarily enjoy. For instance under section 43 which appears to be entirely beyond the natural purpose of this Bill, Government take to themselves the powers of inspection of any institution receiving poor children or young persons which is not liable to be inspected by Government, that is to say, all institutions whether started, financed, aided, affiliated or recognised by Government or not. They are under this section made liable to the inquesitorial interference of the executive. I am not sure whether in this provision Government are not claiming far larger powers than this Council is prepared to grant them. We are told that state interference is beneficial when it takes the form of control of institutions. The value of this doctrine may be great in self-governing countries like England where conditions are different and the executive is entirely responsible to the legislature. But in the present state of the importance of this House over the police, we may be forgiven for doubting the wisdom of conferring such wide powers on the executive. If the executive desires to have such powers it must wait until they are completely subordinated to the voice of the people. These are some of the glaring drawbacks of the Bill and in putting them before the House I am merely illustrating what a careful work the Select Committee will have vigilantly to do, in revising the provisions of this draft bill. We have assurance of the Hon. Leader of this House that even in the second reading the principles of this Bill will be allowed to be discussed. I am glad to have assurance and I hope, that when this Bill comes back to this House, the objectionable elements will have been altered out of all recognition."

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MR. MONTGOMERIE'S REPLY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

Mr. A. Montgomerie in speaking on the Bill, said: He would first deal with one point emphasised by the leader of the Swarajya Party. He had asked what has Clause 43 empowering the Government to cause inspection of the institutions for receiving poor children to do with the protection of children. Two or three years ago, said the speaker he discovered in one private institution in this Presidency that mortality among children admitted into the institution was over 100 per cent. That is to say out of children who were there at the beginning of the period or who had been admitted during the period of ten years, practically not one had survived; in fact there were fewer at the end than at the beginning The actual mortality came to over 100 per cent. in course of ten years in that institution, more children died than had been admitted in ten years because some of the children which were there before ten years had to be added to those who were admitted during ten years. It was all well for the leader of the Swarajya Party to talk of inquisitorial proceedings of the department and things of that sort. That was a very good political speech but on points like this they could not wish to hear arguments of pure politics from start to finish. Hon. leader of the Swarajya Party and his followers could not get out a single sentence without introducing the words, police and politics.

Mr. Jayakar rose on a point of order and said allusion to his party was disrespectful.

Hon. President said:—I think there is some misunderstanding. What the Home Secretary said was that the Hon. Member did not make any observations without introducing politics and he proceeded to illustrate what he said.

Mr. Montgomerie:—I referred to two speeches (of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jayakar) which we have just listened to.

SWARAJISTS CRITICISED.

President:—I cannot say that it is in any way offensive to say that. The members are entitled to introduce politics in their discussions. One of the works of this Legislative Council is politics. If there is any particular expression to which the member (Mr. Jayakar) takes exception, I should like to hear it.

Mr. Jayakar:—I have clear recollection that the Home Secretary said there is not a single sentence which the leader of the Swarajya Party and his followers speak without bringing in politics and police. I say it is the most offensive way of criticising your opponents.

Mr. Montgomerie:—I said that. In two speeches made by the leader of the Swarajya Party and Mr. Nariman there was hardly any period which came in which they did not refer to police. What they said, I must consider as one of the most comprehensive insults to the people of India and as insult to morals of the whole body of police. We are told by them that it would be absolutely unsafe to take any girl to the police station. Who are police in Bombay? They are decent Marathas and decent Mussalmans from Ratnagiri and Colaba and all round these parts. I object strongly on behalf of the police to any such comprehensive insult offered to a body of representative citizens.

President:—I will tell the Home Secretary that during my experience of this Council I have heard it repeatedly said in regard to the legislation that the House would resent giving more powers to police and I do not see any exception could possibly be taken to any criticism of that kind. The Council is responsible for every piece of legislation that passes through this House and they are entitled to say whether, in their opinion, undue powers are given to either Police or any other department of the Government. I do not think the Hon. Members are open to criticism for holding those views.

Mr. Montgomerie:—I accept that point of view regarding limiting the powers of Police; but what I did resent was the insult offered to the morality of the police and a definite suggestion that it would be dangerous for morals of a girl to be taken to the police station by a Sub-Inspector.

President:—I think the Hon. Member is assigning a meaning to the observations which does not strike me as intended. What they meant and I think they are perfectly right in mentioning it, was that these powers are dangerous in a country like India to be given to the Police as a general proposition. I think they were perfectly correct.

Mr. Montgomerie:—I was unable to gather any other meaning from the references of the Hon. Members to age and sex of persons and to possible dangers to their morals. If the Hon. Member (Mr. Nariman) agrees with that interpretation of his speech I will pass from that to general principles. I do not think there can be any objection. We are told that it is full of most dangerous sections. It has been submitted for examination to public bodies of this Presidency and they have all expressed their opinions confining them to details.

SIMILAR TO THE BILL IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

Further this Bill has been enacted practically in a form in which it exists here by the Bengal Council after a careful scrutiny by a committee of that Council. It was piloted through the Bengal Council by a Mussalman member. Apparently the standards in Bengal are entirely different from those which the leader of the Swaraj Party would apply to Bombay and in Bengal they do not see difficulties which he sees so clearly here. Mr. Montgomerie, however, agreed that the provisions regulating the punishments for different offence required revision, but it was a matter of detail. As regards the objection regarding sending children to institutions of a religious denomination other than that of children concern, provision was made for such action only in cases where that particular community had no institution for receiving its destitute children or no members of that community was willing to come forward to receive children in question. Referring to a criticism of powers proposed to be conferred on the police, Mr. Montgomerie said, "the Bill does confer more powers on police unless you can devise some means of maintaining law and order and preservation of those children without interference of police. I do not know what else you could do. It seems to me that this is very much less evil. Police are just ordinary respectable citizens of this country. It seems to me less evil that some additional power should be given into the hands of the police than that lives of such children should be wasted and ruined. Cases have occurred in Bombay where children are deliberately maimed in order that beggars may carry them round the streets of Bombay in order to excite feelings of a charitable people. I put it to the House that even if it meant increase of hours of police that increase would be small price indeed to pay."

PERSONNEL OF SELEC TCOMMITTEE.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 22.

Members of the Select Committee on the Children's Protection Bill are:—Messrs. Dadachanji, Nurmuhammad, Mansuri, Bole, Patel, Dalvi, Banter, G. V. Pradhan, R. G Pradhan, Addyman, Mukadam, Bhopatkar, Advani, Husseinbhai Lalji, S G Kambli, Home Secretary, Legal Secretary and Hon. Home Member. The Committee was asked to report within two months, quorum being fixed at six.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

EVOLUTION OF NEW PARTY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

To-day's sitting of the Bombay Council proved interesting from more than one stand point. Considering the Swaraj Party was not organised and was in a great minority and there was no concerted action, rejection of the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act came as a surprise to the House. If the Government had challenged the declaration and pressed for division result would have been a narrow majority for either side. Concurrence of the Government in declaration of the loss of the Bill can only be taken as indicating little importance attached by them to the measure. Rejection of the Bill shuld therefore be taken as a result of exercise of independence of individual judgment by the Members of all parties.

NON-OFFICIALS' OPPOSITION.

This has put some heart into the non-official members and strenous opposition is promised to the Bill to provide for collection of statistical information for public purposes which has been presented for the first reading. The representatives of Indian and European Commercial interests have opposed the bill and the Nationalists are likely to throw in their weight. The Government are, however, likely to organise their forces by to-morrow and the fate of the bill rests with the non-Brahmin and Sindh Muslim blocks of members.

There is also an interesting move on the part of the non-officials to unite together and to make on joint representation to the Reforms Committee. Invitation has been extended to all the elected members of the Council including the Ministers and the first meeting is fixed at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July.

Coming to to-day's business, the hour of interpellation prove of some amusement in an exchange of witty repartees between the front bench and the Opposition. Mr. Nariman's question regarding the purchases for the Development Department was the first point of combat. Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who was in charge of the question was equal to the task and at the end of the wordy battle the impression left was, both sides maintained a high level of debating ability and quick retorts.

AN ECCENTRIC COLLECTOR.

The turn of Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta came next over an action of a Collector in Sindh who took it into his head to be annoyed at the shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai by a crowd of boys and asked them to shout Goorve V Ki Jai. Hon. Mr. Mehta, equally with his colleague, maintained his ground and in view of a strenous day's work before it, it must be said that the House it better for enlivening wordy combats of interpellation hour. After the interpellation hour was over, the House proceeded with the discussion on the Children's Protection Bill which finally passed its first reading and was referred to a Select Committee.

The next Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was taken up and after the discussion was thrown out without being pressed to division. The next Bill to provide for collection of statistics was moved and was under discussion when the House rose for the day.

A NEW PARTY?

There is an important movement amongst the unofficial members to evolve a united Nationalists' party consisting of Swarajists, Non-Brahmins and the Mussalmans which would command a majority in the House.

GOVERNMENT & REFRACTORY MUNICIPALITIES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 23.

Speaking on the District Municipalities Amendment Bill, Mr. Jayakar indicated that his Party would bring in a fresh bill to remove the anamoly of Government possessing powers of both supersession and dissolution of municipalities. He said I cannot congratulate the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government on his wisdom in raising a point of order which has prevented this house from going into the question, whether it is desirable to arm Government with both the powers of supersession and dissolution. However, as he has successfully taken the point all that we can do now is to bring forward a substantive bill seeking to deprive Government of the power of utilising both these remedies. "I agree with my hon. friend for South Bombay that it is undesirable to clothe Government with both these powers, but I doubt whether that end can be secured by deleting clause 7 of the draft Bill before us. The effect of such deletion will be practically to compel Government in every case of difference between them and the municipality to supersede the municipality, which, in my opinion, is a far more objectionable step than dissolution of the refractory municipality, for, in the latter case, if the municipality is right and Government are wrong, the electors can show their feeling in the matter by returning once more the same refractory members and thereby indicate to Government their wishes in the matter. This cannot be done in the case of supersession. I think, therefore, that the end which my hon. friend for Surat (Mr. Dixit) has in view, in which I entirely support him, is more likely to be served by allowing clause 7 to stand than by deleting it. I am sure the Swaraj Party will before long take steps to introduce a measure correcting the harm which clause 7 perpetrates."

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

my head all thoughts of Government House, and was not sorry. A journalist can perform the duty of attributing either praise or blame to persons in high places with a better conscience, if he does not have to meet them socially, a psychological fact which shrewd women looking after their husbands' interests are quick to realise.

was very surprised, therefore, one morning at the latter end of 1916, when looking out of my verandah (I was then living on the Apollo Bunder) I saw a Government House orderly gallop up to the porch. He was the bearer of a letter from Major Greig, the Military Secretary, who wrote that while Lady Willingdon was in England, she had met various friends who knew me, and she would like to have a chat with me about them if I could call and see her at Government House the next morning. I was not aware, before this, that Her Excellency and I had any mutual friends, and I was so taken aback that I sent the orderly away without an answer. But so impatient was Her Excellency for this discussion about the mutual friends, apparently, that in half-an-hour the orderly was back again with the request for a definite answer. After thinking the matter over, I wrote a brief note to say that I would go.

* * * *

It was an interesting conversation and very revealing. But it was not about mutual friends in England. There was an endeavour, and not a very diplomatic or disingenuous one, to persuade me that the "Chronicle" had taken a mistaken course in supporting Mrs. Besant and the Home Rule League. I had to cut this short, as I was being asked to listen to comments on Mrs. Besant's personality, which were naturally, extremely distasteful to me. It was on this occasion that the denunciation of Lady de la Warr's stupidity in regard to Indians and Europeans using the same Railway compartments was provoked. That was provoked because Lady Willingdon's references to Mrs. Besant were so amazing and in such bad taste that I had to remind her that her sister, Lady de la Warr, was one of Mrs. Besant's disciples and closest friends and admirers. But what was evidently chiefly rankling in Lady Willingdon's mind was the criticism to which His Excellency and his administration had been subjected during the previous few months, while she was in England. The matter, which was prominent among her complaints, was that of the discussion which had taken place in the Council regarding the extravagant cost of the Governor's tours. Sir Dinshah Wacha had mercilessly analysed the figures as to this in the Budget and they made a very sinister appearance under the searchlight of his criticism. Lady Willingdon was surprised that the "Chronicle" should have backed up Sir Dinshah's attack. I told her the "Chronicle's" readers would have been surprised if it had not done so and tried to convince her that it was a matter on which the public felt very strongly and that Lord Willingdon would have done well, to receive the complaints in the Council and the Press, as to this waste of public money, in a more conciliatory temper. Incidentally, Her Excellency let out that the noise of this affair had even reverberated in Buckingham Palace, as His Majesty had chaffed her about it, when she was lunching with the King and Queen. Of course, she was very quick to add, the King would not approve of this criticism and thought it all nonsense. But I did not feel so sure of this myself. It was quite clear that the fact that she heard it from the royal lips, had greatly agitated her mind!

Then I was asked why I did not consult Lord Willingdon himself, on matters of that sort before embarking on criticism. The Governor was always so reasonable, said Her Excellency, and would always be only too glad to explain to me personally any matter, as to which I felt any doubt. Why did I not keep in closer personal touch with him? People did not realise what an expensive matter it was to keep up the style of Government House in Bombay in the way it should be kept up. Did I know there were more names on the books of Government House, Bombay, than on those of Viceregal Lodge? They could not have met the great expenses of their position, if it had not been for the help which Lord Brassey (Lady Willingdon's father) had given them. The idea that Lord Willingdon, who had to spend his own money so freely, would be extravagant with public money on his tours was preposterous. But Governor's position had to be kept up. And, finally, again—would it not have been fair to go and ask His Excellency for an explanation, before taking up the matter in the paper?

I have given the gist of the complaints made to me, but, of course, all this was in the nature of a conversation in which I, also, had a good deal to say. I was obliged gently to explain to Her Excellency that it was difficult for me—even, if I wished to do so—to approach His Excellency personally for explanations, in view of the fact that he had practically "cut" me in public. And when she told me the exact number of people on the Government House Books—something over 2000—I pointed out that, at any rate, it had been recently decreased by one. She expressed great astonishment at this, she was positively certain Lord Willingdon could not have "cut" me. It was not like him. I must have made a mistake. And she was sure *she* had never done so. I said "No. Had you done so, Lady Willingdon, I should not have accepted your invitation to come here to-day. As to Lord Willingdon I had no doubt about it at all. But, if I have his assurance that I was mistaken, I will accept it."

Her Excellency was also "quite sure" that my name had not been taken off the "books" But my private information as to this was undoubtedly accurate. She admitted that the usual invitations were not sent to me, while the "Briton" case was in progress, but that was "in accordance with the practice at the Court of St. James's." At any rate, I was begged to put out of my mind any idea that I was not a *persona grata* at Government House, or that Lord Willingdon's feelings were not quite friendly. She hoped I would accept invitations in future; she was going to ask me to lunch the following week and she would ask Lord Willingdon to make an appointment. I went to lunch and I had an interview with Lord Willingdon shortly after, when he appeared greatly shocked about something I told him, made a note on his tablets and said he would put the matter right. But I never heard any more of the matter from him, so I suppose the official concerned was able to persuade him that his action was justified. As far as I can remember, I never went to Government House after this, as I heard that Lady Willingdon had confided to one of my friends that I was a very inconvenient guest, though "I *had* to be asked,"—which I had always suspected to be the truth of the matter. But, even, in spite of that suspicion, I was not a little surprised to have this frank remark repeated to me so soon after the genial and almost gushing assurances I had received when I was invited by Lady Willingdon to come and hear about the mutual friends she had met when she was in England. The only people she specifically mentioned, as far as I remember, of those she met during her stay in London, were the King and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. I can hardly count either among my personal friends, though I once travelled in the same railway compartment with Austen Chamberlain and lost a valuable walking-stick, which I never recovered.

It may be interesting to mention, in concluding the story of this episode, that Lady Willingdon took to herself all the credit of the removal of Sir Beauchamp Duff, from the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. When she met Mr. Chamberlain on the eve of her departure for India, he welcomed her with the news that she was to "have her way," about Sir Beauchamp Duff, who was to come Home immediately.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon was always a curious combination of anxiety to please, insincerity and ingenuousness. He had none of the guile of the Secretariat, and he preserved his liberal views about things, in general, as part of his general personal equipment, just as he preserved his well-groomed appearance and his charming manners. An amusing instance of his ingenuous way of dealing with things, that other people would try to cover over with an appearance of respectability, came under my notice in 1917. The "Chronicle" had published a very strong criticism of one of the Presidency Magistrates. The matter was taken up in the Judicial Department by Mr. Secretary Robertson—whether on his own initiative or at the instance of the Magistrate concerned, I do not know—and he circulated a note to the members of the Executive Council, urging that it was intolerable that "our Magistrates" should be publicly vilified in this way, and that proceedings for contempt of Court should be instituted against the Editor of the "Chronicle." As a matter of law, the Secretary of the Judicial Department should have known that there can be no contempt of Court, as regards a Magistrate, unless committed *in facie curiae*. But neither he, nor any of the members of Government, seemed to know this, not excepting that monument of legal learning and wisdom, Sir Robert Strangman, who was their Advocate-General. They all solemnly "minuted" on the note their views as to the wisdom or otherwise of taking proceedings, and I had the pleasure, later, of reading a copy of the whole file—thanks to the excellence of my secret service. They were all very solemn indeed, and laid stress on the gravity of the matter from the point of view of the "public interest." Robertson commenced on this note, Strangman emphasised it and the superior members harped on it. All were convinced that the "public interest" required an example to be made, except Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who in a nicely-balanced discussion of the pros and cons, finally escaped from an awkward situation by a doubt as to whether the proceedings would be successful. Finally came His Excellency, the Governor, Lord Willingdon, who went straight to the crux of the matter, in his own guileless way, and "blew the gaff" on all the talk about the public interest, the prestige of the Bench, and the duty of protecting the magistrates. He was inclined to agree, wrote Lord Willingdon, in so many words with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. There was a doubt as to whether a prosecution might not fail in which case the Government would be left in a very awkward predicament. From private information, he continued, he had good grounds for saying that Horniman was on very bad terms with his Directors who were contemplating his dismissal and if we leave this matter alone, he concluded, there is every prospect that we shall be rid of Horniman without any trouble to ourselves!

I cannot pretend that these are the exact words, but the actual phraseology was not less blunt and ingenuous.

I have no doubt that had Horniman been anyone else than whom he was, the hope that the Directors would do the Government's "dirty work" for them would have been fulfilled. But Horniman tried to be the only Editor on record, who got rid of his Board of Directors when they tried to get rid of him. And Lord Willingdon willing to wound but afraid to strike," made way for a successor, who did what he had feared to do.

SIR WILLIAM HERDMAN DEAD.

LONDON, July 22.

The death of Sir William Herdman is announced.—Reuter.

[Sir William Abbott Herdman was born in 1858. He was Demonstrator of Zoology in the Edinburgh University (1880); was General-Secretary of the British Association (1903) and its President for 1920; was Foreign Secretary, Royal Society (1916); along with others he established a Marine Biological Station at Port Erin, Isle of Man, and a Sea-fish Hatchery at Piel near Barrow. He was the author of several publications on zoological subjects.]

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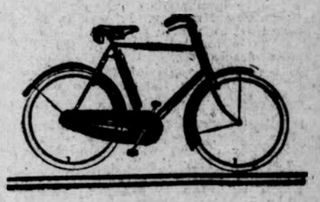

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ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.

38 (B. C.), Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A. M.D., LL.D., Ph. D. B.M.S., Principal Electric Medical College, Madras writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied disorders.

KASHALI BRIDGES.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to the Sub-Committee's report on the construction of new bridges at Kashali in connection with the Tansa Completion Works. The revised estimates for the two bridges amounted to Rs. 60,22,961, and this was an increase of about Rs. 21 lakhs over the original estimates for the two bridges.

The Chairman in moving that the report be approved and that Corporation be asked to adopt the recommendations, said the report was an exhaustive document, and he hoped it would meet with their approval. Since then certain legal difficulties had arisen, as regards the construction of the road between the two bridges, and they had decided to take counsel's opinion on the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had kindly consented to put the Corporation's case before the counsel and take his opinion in the matter.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Commissioner said he wanted the Standing Committee clearly to understand that he took the fullest responsibility in the matter, and as it might not be possible for the Press to hear him properly, he would hand over the statement, which he was going to read, to the Press for publication. He then stated:—

In my opinion, the only item in the whole work in respect of which the action of the Municipal Executive is open to criticism is in respect of the estimate, submitted with my letter of the 7th February, 1924, amounting to 63,00,000 odd. This estimate was prepared in the absence of the Consulting Engineer and Mr. Treviss Smith and I admit that the Officer preparing it was not technically capable of doing so. I had to insist on its preparation as it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to a revised estimate. It must however be recollected that it was only an estimate and that actual payment would only have been made on the certificate of the Consulting Engineer. It was in fact the first real estimate ever submitted as the so-called estimate amounting to 34,00,000 odd was, as was clearly stated at the time, only a statement of rates, the total of which had necessarily to vary with the depth to which the piers had to be sunk.

I am fortunately in a position personally to claim full responsibility for the construction of this bridge. The only time when I was not in daily contact with the problems involved was from May the 18th to October 6th, 1922, when I was on leave. Before going I had left a special note for Mr. Masani, advising him to obtain expert advice and to push on with the plans for the bridge in accordance with that advice. This he did and the Corporation ratified his proposals. As will be seen from my letter of the 21st of July, 1924, there is reason to believe that the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee in para 6 of their Report that it is probable that a sum of about 10 lakhs might have been saved by looking for a site elsewhere than on the site selected, is incorrect and that even had a year been spent in taking borings up and down the creek to find the most economical site, it is improbable that there would have been any considerable saving. However, if the estimate of the Sub-Committee be adopted and also their opinion that there would have been involved a year's delay there can be no possible doubt that the course adopted by me in rendering possible the completion of the bridge a year sooner than would have been otherwise feasible, at an extra cost of 10 lakhs, is financially profitable to the Corporation without taking into consideration any of the other reasons such as public health which can be urged in its support. By June, 1925, the Corporation will have invested in this Water Works Scheme a sum of about 4½ crores and will have to pay interest and contribution to Sinking Funds on this amount at a rate exceeding 30 lakhs per year. No return can be received from the scheme until more water is delivered in Bombay and no more water can be so delivered until the bridge is completed. As soon as water begins to be delivered, extra revenue therefrom will be forthcoming and in the first year this may vary at anything from 3 to 10 lakhs. Assuming the yearly increase in revenue from the new supply of water to be five lakhs a year, we shall receive in 1925-26 five lakhs, in 1926-27 10 lakhs, in 1927-28 15 lakhs, total 30 lakhs: whereas if the supply had been delayed until June, 1926, we should have received nothing extra in 1925-26, five lakhs in 1926-27 and 10 lakhs in 1927-28, total 15 lakhs. It is clear therefore that earlier completion of the bridge will repay the extra cost of 10 lakhs in the first 2 or 3 years and will continue subsequently to be a profitable proposition. The case is so clear from a financial point of view that I will not elaborate it further, than to say that I should not have done my duty by the city if I had allowed the possibility of saving a few lakhs of rupees by delay to stand in the way of the completion of the bridge at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed until counsel's opinion, on the legality or otherwise of the bridge and the roadway along with the bridge, was obtained.

He said under the Municipal Act they could spend money only for the Bombay city and the question was whether this roadway was necessary. The safety and the strength of the bridge was dependent on the roadway and, therefore, its safety would be endangered if they omitted to protect the roadway in the way they had designed it. They could not go on with the bridge unless they went on with the roadway. They should take the opinion of lawyers whether they were entitled to spend the amount or not. When Government offered them five lakhs in connection with the bridge they did not find themselves in any degree. It was open to any rate-payer in Bombay, he said, to go to High Court and get an order against the individual members who had voted for the amount. The Corporation could not free themselves from that responsibility. And, therefore, he did not want to sanction the scheme, until they had got legal opinion.

The Chairman: Why not modify it afterwards?

Mr. Jamnadas said it would be putting the cart before the horse!

Mr. Boman-Behram said they could postpone the consideration of the whole question.

The Chairman asked what would happen if counsel upheld Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. Jamnadas said whatever happened the work was going on, although at the risk of the contractors, because they thought that everything would adjust itself in the end.

The Chairman said there was no harm in postponing the question.

The Commissioner said he had already seen the draft opinion of counsel and it was to the effect that if anybody went to the High Court for an order against the Corporation it could not be sustained.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham said that was merely the commonsense point of view.

Mr. Jamnadas said High Court matters were not decided from merely commonsense point of view!

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said apart from this legal quibbling, he wanted to know whether there was an agreement between the Corporation and the Company, and he thought they must take counsel's opinion on the point, at the same time as they were going to ask counsel whether the Corporation was authorised to spend money outside Bombay.

After some further discussion Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was passed, with one dissentient.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

'QUAINTS' AT THE EXCELSIOR.

It is after several months that Bombay sees a theatrical company and a packed house greeted "The Quaints" at the Excelsior on Wednesday night. For their opening performance they chose from a goodly repertoire the programme dubbed "As you like it", and the audience enjoyed it immensely. Mr. R. B. Salisbury is a resourceful comedian with a wealth of humour. His gaiety enthuses the rest of the Company. "The Quaints" carry no "passengers." Each member of the little band is an artiste capable of several parts. "Camden Town" was a delightfully witty item of the night's bill and the diversity in the recital of "Annie Lawrie" by Olive Turner was a huge success. The performance of "ten plays in five minutes" revealed much mirth. The audience was sorry to leave when A (Madrigal) Mad-Regal put the finishing touches to the evening's entertainment. They all wanted more but then a good review is one that leaves you wanting more and more. The present series of programmes at the Excelsior is remarkable for their diversity ranging from delightful little thumbnail sketches as seen in As You Like It to the well-rendered items in the "Beggar's Opera."

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am directed by Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, late President of the Association, to state that in one of your issues you have erroneously referred to the remarks by Sheth Mangaldas in regard to the relations of labour and capital under the heading "Unionism shall go." It may be suggested to you that it was the last thing the retiring President intended to convey and he made no secret of his sympathies for labour organisations. I may further let you know that the "Sandesh", the local labour organ referred to the retiring President in terms which will be true of a very limited number of mflowners. My attention was drawn to that para by the Secretary of the local Majur Office and I have therefore to request you that you will make the necessary correction so that any misunderstanding arising from your publication may be dispelled.—Yours, etc.,

F. W. SHAH.
Secretary.

BREACH ON S. I. RLY.

The Divisional Superintendent, S. I. Railway, Madras, wires from Achrapakkam, S. I., as follows:—

The main line has been breached at mile 157/14 between Chidambaram and Coleroon at abetment over the north Bank near Coleroon bridge. Transhipment is impossible and trains can now run only upto Chidambaram.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

FRIENDLINESS BETWEEN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMPETITORS.

LONDON, July 23.

A feature of the Olympic Games, apart from the remarkable British victories in the track events, has been the hearty friendliness between English-speaking competitors. All correspondents dwell on friendships formed between the Americans and the British and the Dominion representatives as a a result of athletic emulation, but unpleasant incidents in boxing and fencing events for which the French and the Italians were chiefly responsible led to an attempt to initiate a campaign in favour of Britain's withdrawal from the future Olympic Games.

Threats of duels between Italians and Hungarians ended in some fencing bouts, but the incident which brought matters to a head was a French boxer biting on the chest of the British boxer Mallin who is a London policeman amateur and the action of the Judges in awarding the Frenchman victory. All English-speaking boxers including the Americans joined in an appeal to the Olympic Jury which disqualified the Frenchman. As a consequence the French spectators created a pandemonium whom Mallin next appeared.

The majority of papers and the British athletes generally, however, do not support the movement for a withdrawal from the Olympic games merely because of demonstrations of Latin temperament in minor events. It is regarded curious that controversy should have been revived when Britain had carried off championships in which British sportsmen take most pride.—Reuter.

EMPIRE RIFLE MATCH.

The following were the totals at the end of shooting at 800 yards range at Bisley in the Empire Rifle Match:—Australia 1511, South Africa 1500, Canada 1475. Britain 1473 and India 1421. The Australian Shearam and the South Africans Knight and Halley again scored possibles at 800.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 22.

Rain again interfered with cricket, to-day, and no play was possible in the matches between Lancashire and Worcester and Northants and Derby. In the former, Lancashire led on the first innings, but in the latter, neither side scored any points in the Championship. The following were the closing scores in other matches.

Somerset versus Sussex.—Somerset won by an innings and 162 runs. Sussex made 101 in the second innings, White taking four for 29.

Warwick versus Leicester.—Leicester won on the first innings. Warwick's innings totalled 136, Skelding taking five for 40, and Geary three for 32. Leicester made 81 in the second innings, Howell taking five for 33 and Partridge four for 37. Warwick made 67 for two in their second innings.

Essex versus Hampshire.—Essex won on the first innings. Hampshire made 226 in the first innings. Shimley scored 57 and Russell took five for 36. Essex in their second innings made six for two.

Kent versus Surrey.—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey made 217 for eight wickets, and declared in their second innings. Kent made 13 for one in their second innings.

Notts versus Yorkshire.—The match was drawn, no points being scored in the Championship In reply to Nott's first innings' total of 216 Yorkshire made 206 for nine. Holmes made 112.

Gloucester versus Glamorgan.—Gloucester won by 202 runs. Gloucester declared their second innings closed at 130 for three. Glamorgan were dismissed a second time for 98 Parker took four for 39, and Dennott five for 28.

Scotland versus Ireland.—The match was drawn. Ireland scored 134 in the first innings. Hole taking five for 42. Scotland made 178 in the first innings, and Ireland 138 for seven in their second.

Middlesex versus South Africans.—The match was drawn. In reply to Middlesex first innings' score of 328, South Africans made 139 for two. Ward made 44 and Susskind 48 not out. A heavy storm caused the match to be abandoned.—Reuter.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The West Yorks-101 R. G. A. game was far below expectations on Wednesday evening when a solitary goal by Jones gave the game to the Yorks. Due to their proposed departure to Deolali very soon the 101 R. G. A. are playing off as many games as possible and probably after a strenuous game with the 70th Battery, they felt far from fit. The Yorks monopolised the attack throughout and scored late in the second half.

BISLEY EMPIRE CHALLENGE TROPHY.

LONDON, July 22.

The following were the scores at 500 yards in the Empire Challenge Trophy at Bisley.—Australia 385, South Africa 378, Canada 368, Motherland 373, India 359. A thunderstorm occurred while shooting was in progress and at the finish, light was so bad that bulls were invisible for the last few shots. Australia were fortunate in being able to finish while light was good.

Totals at the end of shooting at 600 yards were.—Australia 1138, South Africa 1123, Canada 1110, Britain 1093, India 1054. Australian Shearim and South Africans Knight and Halley scored the possibles at 600.—Reuter.

Official And Personal.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday (26th instant).

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was expected to arrive here, has been detained at Poona. He will reach Bombay on Friday morning.

The Governor of the Punjab leaves on July 29th for a short tour. His Excellency will be at Jullundhur on 30th and 31st, at Amritsar from August 1st to 3rd and at Rawalpindi from 4th to 6th. Leaving Rawalpindi on 7th Sir Malcolm Hailey will return to Simla on August 8th.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson held a Reception and Investiture at Government House on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.

Tymeric, Morgan, Calcutta.
Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.
Silverash, Morgan, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.
City of Auckland, Gardner, Calcutta.
Dumana, Stockwell, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Gharinda for Rangoon.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain W Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Auckland:—The City Line steamer City of Auckland, 5288 tons, Captain Gardner, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dumana, 3112 tons, Captain H Stockwell, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 23.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—600 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton raw Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 210 bales cotton raw Langlay & Co; 220 bales cotton waste Hansraj Jivandas.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—4 bales wool raw David Sassoon & Co Ltd; 6 bales wool raw Latham Abercrombie & Co; 15 bales cotton yarn W H Brady & Co Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—6000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Louis Dreyfus & Co; 262 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of Karaihi for Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Docteur-Pierre-Benoit for Dunkirk:—300 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co Ltd.

S S Docteur-Pierre-Benoit for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—53 bales old canvas cutting S Yosef & Sons; 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 56½ cwt sandlewood P Rajpal.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 330 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Khimjee Visram & Co; 222 bales cotton raw Hirjee Nensey & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Kilachand Devchand & Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—4000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co; 220 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw E Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—10 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 224 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tymeric for Philadelphia:—2000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Tymeric for Baltimore:—500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 650 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon & Co.

S S Modasa for Hull:—921 3/4 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Hindoo for Hull:—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwt jardaloo M E A Tayebkhan; 225 cwt gum arabic Ebrahim & Co; 60 cwt gum hingda Ebrahim & Co; 25 cwt gum olibanum Ebrahim & Co; 125 cwt appricots Ebrahim & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—160 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton raw Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Ozu Burin & Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Alli Bros; 252 bales cotton raw G Dossa & Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Moji:—340 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw Amersey Damodar.

IMPORTS.

July 23.

S S Steel Voyager, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From New York:—100 cases bolts and nuts; 40 kegs bolts and nuts; 24 cases listerine; 35 cases grapenuts; 25 cases force food; 85 cases canned salmon; 50 cases pharmaceutical; 25 cases bromo paper; 35 cases clocks; 94 boxes clocks; 6 packages clocks; 25 bundles steel springs; 27 bundles iron strapping; 40 bales auto tyres; 17 bales rubber tyres; 200 bales cotton domestic 12 cases antiphlogistine; 335 cases quaker oats; 11 cases vaseline; 11 cases beans; 28 cases alum sheets; 14 cases soap; 55 cases files; 35 bales old clothing; 52 bales cotton remnants; 25 bales domestics; 28 packages hurricane lanterns; 29 casks bichromate of soda crystal; 17676 boxes tin plates; 75 barrels globe corn syrup; 35 straps glyco; 34 boxes plows; 144 bars silver; 900 barrels asphaltum; 100 drums asphaltum; 1723 barrels lubricating oil; 1075 drums lubricating oil; 3440 cases lubricating oil; 50 cases lubricating grease; 150 kegs lubricating grease; 20 cases grease; 65½ barrels grease; 5½ barrels wax; 50 barrels paraffine scale.

S S Jalavihar, Agents The Scindia S Navigation Co Ltd—From Rangoon:—950 bags rice; 9 bales cotton; 9 bundles lico rice; 6211 pieces teak scantlings; 2790 bundles teak scantlings.

S S Krandala, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Durban:—496 tons coal; 218 cases apples and oranges; 498 bags tanning extract; 30 bars silver; 15 boxes gold.

From Delagoa Bay:—76 cases fruits.

From Daresalaam:—1 case silver franks; 24 tusks ivory; 13 pieces ivory; 1 bundle ivory; 15 bales cotton; 6 bundles hides; 39 bundles old brass.

From Zanzibar—16 cases silver coins; 10 cases gum kopal; 1 case ivory; 10 pieces ivory; 80 tusks ivory; 1702 bales or bundles cloves; 41 bales sandal wood; 15 bundles hides.

From Mombasa:—40 tusks ivory; 180 bags potatoes; 3237 bales cotton.

S S Bandra, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Karachi:—9 cases barley pearls; 121 empty cylinders; 117 bales cotton; 795 bags rice; 112 bags sugar soft; 300 bags rapeseed; 23 bags cummin seed; 21 bags pista dondee; 7 cases aniline dyes; 33 cases salted fish; 127 cases raisins; 60 cases kishmish; 14 bags kishmish; 449 bags apricots.

From Busrah—50 bags scrap brass; 13 bags galls; 64 bags old brass; 259 bags wheat.

From Mahomerah:—52 bags gum; 24 bags linseed; 34 bundles cotton; 15 bundles wool.

From Koweit:—1 bundle specie.

From Bahrein—4 bundles dollars; 5 tins pearls; 9 bundles skins.

From Bushire—36 bags cotton seed; 115 bags almond kernels; 163 bags almonds; 2 bags specie; 56 bags gum traganth; 2 cases gum traganth; 40 bales cotton.

From Henjam:—2 bags spelie.

From B Abbas—135 bundles rose buds; 13 bags figs; 89 bags almonds; 206 bags raisins; 14 bags almond seed; 68 jottas cotton; 40 bales cotton; 31 jottas assafotida; 1 packet currency notes; 2 bundles species.

From Muskat—9 bundles species; 45 crates pomegranates; 265 boxes dates; 2008 bags dates; 1281 bags sardines.

S S Howrah Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Samarang:—3139 bags sogar; 3346 bags molasses.

From Saurobaya—92 drums alcohol; 151 bags sugar; 7692 baskets hard molasses.

From Pekalongan:—4805 bags sugar; 1892 baskets hard molasses.

From Pasceroeian—252 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—535 drums paint; 9039 bags sugar; 20 cases asparagus; 80 cases salmon.

The Ghastly Shadow of Malaria

will rapidly disappear with a thorough course of treatment with

AMRITADI BATIKA

infallible in acute and obstinate cases, cures radically and prevents further attacks.

Keep a box of 45 pills, always handy, Rs. 1 only.

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C. K. SEN & Co., Ld., 29, Colootollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE MOST POPULAR

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accessories are always obtainable at the fixed prices in the following branches:

BRANCHES:—Lalbag—Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hubli, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmadnagar.

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES will be allowed to all charitable institutions and dispensaries.

V. V. Thakur, *Managing Director*,

BELL & Co., Ltd., Bombay No. 2.

BRITAIN'S IRON & STEEL TRADES.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, Lord Curzon drew attention to the East Indian Railway Company ordering spring bars from a German firm because they were quoted at 93 shillings per ton below British manufacturers. He pointed out that the Ebb Vale Steel Works had closed down owing to lack of orders, while foreign firms were working for longer hours and at lower wages than the British.

Mr. Webb replied that the position of iron and steel trades was being watched, but no immediate action was contemplated.

Mr. Hannon declared that imports of steel into Britain had risen from 5½ to 11 million tons during the last six months.

Mr. Webb said that he was aware that there had been a great increase, but he had no figures.—Reuter.

ANGLO-BURMA OIL CO,,

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Samuel drew attention to the official receiver's report of the Anglo-Burma Oil Company, and suggested the appointment of a departmental committee to examine the companies' Act for the purpose of ascertaining how they could be amended so as to render it less easy for the principles of limited liability to be used in future in such a way as to permit such results.

Mr. Webb promised to consider the question.—Reuter.

SEETHARAMA RAJU.

GODAVARY CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DRAFT RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 22.

According to a correspondent of the "Hindu," the following resolution relating to Sree Alluri Seetharama Raju, the rebel leader of the Agency Fituri, was discussed at the last general meeting of the Godavary District Congress Committee:—"While dissociating ourselves from violence and adhering to non-violence, this Committee appreciates Sree Alluri Seetharama Raju's patriotic fervour and noble sacrifice in the cause of Mother India. This Committee is also of opinion that such methods as were followed by Seetharama Raju would stand in the way of the early attainment of Swaraj."

After the resolution had been moved and seconded the following amendment was proposed:—As there are rumours in the country that the rebel leader Seetharama Raju is not dead the Committee is of opinion that consideration of the above resolution should be dropped. This was carried by an overwhelming majority.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Before a special bench of the Allahabad High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Suleman, Thakur Har Prasad Singh, Vakil of Banda, was charged with unprofessional conduct inasmuch as in a certain case he filed his vakalatnama knowing fully well that he was going to give evidence in the case. Judgment was reserved.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The Government of India have awarded two Dominion Science Scholarships offered to students of Indian universities and tenable at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, during the academic year 1924-25 to Messrs. Sarbbani Sahay Guha-Sircar, M.Sc. and A. S. Ganesan, M.A., who were nominated by the Calcutta and Madras Universities respectively.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS S. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 23rd ultimo amounted to £126,437,570, as compared with £126,400,330 on the previous Wednesday.

There has been practically no demand on Indian account for the substantial supplies of gold available this week.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for May 1924 was 53,816 ounces, as compared with 54,865 ounces for April 1924 and 54,737 ounces for May 1923.

The final estimate of the United States Mint Bureau gives the refinery production of gold in the United States for the calendar year 1923 as 851,734,000. This figure represents an increase of $2,884,900 over that returned for 1922, but is $49,301,700 below the record production of 1915, namely $101,035,700

In the Review of Economic Statistics issued by the Harvard Economic Service of Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., Mr. Joseph Kitchin estimates that the yield of the Transvaal in 1924 will be £40,000,000 to £41,000,000, and that it will fall to £29,000,000 by 1930, mainly in the later years. He estimates that the output of the rest of the world will be £36,000,000 or £37,000,000 for 1924, rising to £45,000,000 in 1930, so that his forecast is that the world total will be about £77,000,000 in 1924 and each of the succeeding three years, and that it will then decline to, say, £74,000,000 in 1930. The actual figures are expected to vary from these estimates by anything up to 5 per cent. and the total production for the five years 1921-1925 is estimated at £360,000,000.

SILVER.

The market continues quiet and therefore easily swayed by the amount of buying or selling on balance. Any tendency, however, to advance very far is checked by a disposition on the part of speculators to sell with some freedom. On the other hand, China has not been such a source of weakness during the last day or so, as it had been during the previous fortnight, neither is America at the moment a free seller. The Indian Bazaars have done very little in this market, and do not appear at all active. On the 27th ultimo, for the first time since June 16th 1922, the cash price was fixed at a discount compared with the two months' quotation.

The United States refinery production of silver during the calendar year 1923 is finally estimated by the U.S. Mint Bureau as 73,335,170 ounces, which is 17,095,122 ounces above the 1922 returns and 1,625,122 ounces below the record production of 1915.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation June 7, 17443; June 15, 17455; June 22, 17126.

Silver coin and bullion in India June 7, 7658; June 15, 7671; June 22, 7742.

Gold coin and bullion in India June 7, 2232; June 15, 2232; June 22, 2232.

Securities (Indian Government) June 7, 5753; June 15, 5753; June 22, 5753.

Securities (British Government) June 7, 1400; June 15, 1399; June 22, 1399.

Bills of Exchange June 7, 400 June 15, 400.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd June.

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th ult. consisted of about 39,500,000 ounces in sycee, 41,000,000 dollars, and 1,930 silver bars, as compared with about 38,100,000 ounces in sycee, 41,500,000 dollars, and 2,080 silver bars on the 21st ult.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.	Cash Delivery.	Two months' Delivery.
Highest Price	35.1/8d.	34.7/8d.
Lowest ,,	34.1/4d.	34.1/4d.
Average ,,	34.757d.	34.619d.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
Highest Price 95s/10d.
Lowest Price 95s/
Average Price 95s/6. 1d.

Quotations:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.	
June 26th	34.5/16d. cash 34.5/16d. 2 mos.
June 27th	34.3/8d. cash 34.7/16d. 2 mos.
June 28th	34.1/4d. cash 34.5/16d. 2 mos.
June 30th	34.1/4d. cash 34.1/4d. 2 mos.
July 1st	34.1/4d. cash 34.5/16d. 2 mos.
July 2nd	34.3/8d. cash 34.7/16d. 2 mos.
Average	34.302d. cash 34.343d. 2 mos.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 26th 95s/4d.
June 27th 95s/2d.
June 30th 95s/5d.
July 1st 95s/6d.
July 2nd 95s/4d.
Average 95s/4.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. and 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

DEVELOPMENT WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

About 500 workmen employed at the cement chawls of the Development Department at Naigaum, struck work on Wednesday demanding arrears of their wages. The contractors of these chawls are Messrs. Chotaram and Co. The men were going to Khadak, viz., the head office of the firm, but when they came near Byculla, they were dispersed by the police as they were obstructing traffic.

HELD BACK BY ANAEMIA

The evil hand of Anaemia—that is, Bloodlessness—holds back many girls from the path of bright, healthy womanhood. At that all-important time, when their veins should be full of rich, red blood, this Anaemia, creeping on them stealthily, robs them of sparkling eyes and a clear skin. They become thin, miserable, and painfully sallow or white; their heads droop—they are languid and exhausted, their backs ache and they are quite breathless after any exercise.

No medicine ever offered to the public has bestowed such important benefits upon wasted anaemic girls as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills are not a mere stimulant giving temporary relief—they build up the body anew by creating the rich red blood that imparts splendid health and womanly brightness and well-being. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly curing girls and women of anaemia, palpitation, breathlessness, fainting fits, back pains, headaches, nervous disorders and dyspepsia, as well as the serious state of weakness that so often develops into hopeless decline.

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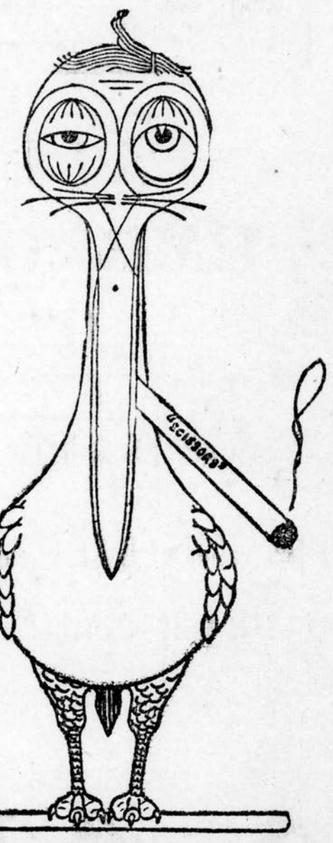

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THE AHMEDABAD MEETING AND AFTER.

BABU HAR DAYAL NAG'S IMPRESSIONS

Babu Hardayal Nag writes from Chandpur:—

Soon after the proceedings of the formal meeting had commenced, some formal business and some matters of routine character were gone through. The four resolutions that had stood in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and had been published in the newspapers sometime before the date of the meeting were adopted by the Working Committee with only some verbal alterations. The first provided for compulsory spinning by the members of the Congress organizations with a penalty clause. The second was for taking disciplinary action against those Congress officials who fail to carry out orders. The third was for the expulsion of practising lawyers, dealers in mill-spun cloth, parents and guardians sending their minor children to schools under Government control, holders of Government titles, members of Legislative Bodies from congress organizations and the fourth was what is known as the Gopinath Shaha resolution. As soon as Mahatma Gandhi moved his first resolution, a point of order was raised objecting to the resolution as unconstitutional and opposed to all democratic traditions. The point was discussed at great length extending over about thrte hours. Eighty-two voted that Mahatmaji's resolution was in order and sixty-eight srupported the point of order. This was a distinct signal to the Swarajists about their position in the house. The Swarajists resented the first resolution because in their opinion hand-spinning and hand-weaving can not materially contribute to the attainment of Swaraj. Somehow or other they have lost faith in the charkha and the handloom and any resolution compelling them to take to the charkha was considered by them derogatory to their self-respect. But this was not all. The majority against them, though "narrow", was clear and they thought that if resolution no: 3 were passed, they would either have to leave the Congress organizations or the Legislative bodies. They considered this position as most intolerable. Although they have transferred their faith from the Congress method to their own method for winning Swaraj through the Legislative and Local Bodies, they cannot for a moment think of letting the Congress alone. They cannot work out their own method without bringing the Congress to a stalemate. In Bengal they have succeeded in bringing the Congress machinery to a standstill and practically almost all the Congress organizations have been converted into Swarajists organizations. This being their objective throughout the whole of India they must be either in possession of the Congress organizations or dynamite them if they have to leave them. Apparently after their defeat at Ahmedabad they thought it safer to dynamite the Congress from outside than from within. In effect they exploited the Christ-like simplicity of Mahatma Gandhi by their dramatic exit from the meeting. Mahatmaji is more a saint than a politician. His saintly feeling was visibly affected by the revengeful attitude they took by saying, "We go away to-day only to return with a majority whose duty it will be to refuse its saction to such unconstitutional attemp'ts". He naturally hesitated to believe that there was any substantial majority in the country to support the Congress programme. He was not swayed by any party considerations. He counted the votes of those Swarajists who left the meeting and found that the penalty clause was passed only by a narrow majority. Technically he might take advantage of their withdrawal and give them a crushing defeat, but his saintly nature refused to adopt such a course. He asked the house to adopt at once an amending resolution deleting the penalty clause which the house unanimously accepted and sanctioned the withdrawal of the penalty clause. But this was not enough to reconcile and bring back the recalcitrant Swarajists. So long as the words "shall, except when disabled by sickness or prevented by continuous travelling or other similar cause, regularly spin" stand in the body of the resolution, the penalty clause is almost superfluous. The real sting lay in the boycott of Legislative Bodies in the third resolution. Taking advantage of the unprecedented goodness shown by Mahatma Gandhi in expunging the penalty clause of the first resolution immediately after its adoption by the house, the Swarajists at once opened negotiations with Mahatmaji to make substantial alterations in the second and third resolutions. The result was that those two resolutions were recast and the reservation clause "except in so far as boycott of Legislative bodies may be affected by the Cocanada resolution" was added to the third resolution as a compromise between the two parties. The Swarajists returned to the meeting in full strength. The Punjab Swarajists had announced their return to the house before the final settlement was arrived at. The second and third resolutions were duly moved by Mahatmaji and were adopted by the house. But the reservation clause was not unanimously accepted by it. An amendment was at once moved for the deletion of that clause on the ground that it would make confusion worse confounded. But on account of lack of moral support from Mahatmaji, the amendment was lost. The debate on the amendment clearly showed that it was only a patched up compromise, a compromise without real unity. The parties interpreted the Cocanada resolution in their own way and the Swarajists resumed their warlike attitude as before. No one can be blamed for this so-called compromise, far less Mahatmaji. The centrists, were of course, in evidence with their ever ready plea for false unity. Apparently it was a surrender of the creed and programme of the Congress adopted at Nagpur, Ahmedabad and Gaya, but there was no help for it. During Mahatmaji's absence in jail the Swarajists succeeded in violating that creed and programme a good deal by outwitting those who were left in charge of them by diplomatic duplicity and subterfuges. Mahatmaji feels no justification in forcing his own interpretation upon the country of what the country did during his absence. He leaves it to the country to interpret the Cocanada resolution in its own way and throw the Swarajists overboard if the Cocanada resolution does not stand in the way. He understands that every no-changer feels that there can be no real unity between the Swarajists and the no-changers and that they cannot work to-gether, but the question whether the no-changers should be kept in possession of the Congress organizations to work its programme or the Congress organizations should be made over to the Swarajists to be destroyed or merged in the Swarajist organizations must be decided by the country either by interpreting the Cocanada resolution or by meeting at Belgaum.

It is not possible to deny that there is a great tactical triumph of the Swarajists in the reservation clause.

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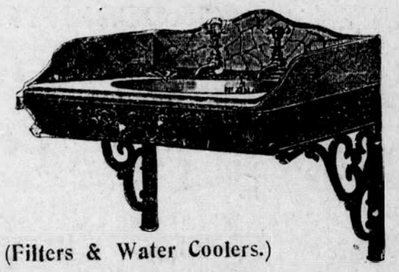

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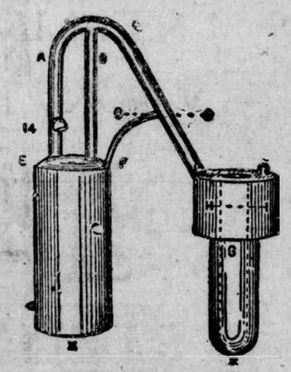

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.